



THE

Chemist and Druggist;

A MONTHLY TRADE CIRCULAR.

[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL AND REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.]

Vol. I.—No. 8.]

APRIL 14TH, 1860.

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INDEX OF PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	Page		Page
Our Early Closing Movement	153	The History of Chymistry	169
Quantitative Analysis, &c.	155	Atropine	171
Botanical Calendar for April.	157	Calomel	171
Trade Report	158	Notions and Chips	174
Price Current	159	Queries, and Answers	175
Mirror of the Month	163	Public Protest—Diplomas in Dental Surgery	176
Review	166	Correspondence	177
Hot Air Bath or Laconicum	166	Illustrated Patents and Novelties	179
Fragmenta Veterinaria	167	List of Patents	180

For further Index, see end of Advertisements.

ALMANACK.

APRIL.				MAY.			
15	S	Low SUNDAY.		1	Tu	Summer Session at Hospitals begins.	
16	M	Battle of Albuera, 1811.		2	W	Council Meeting, 11.	
17	Tu	Phar. Examination, 11 a.m. Eas. T. beg.		3	Th	No night at Edinburgh.	
18	W	Collect Great Celadine.		4	F	Mutiny in India, 1857.	
19	Th	Root of Eringo for candying.		5	S	Napoleon I. died, 1821.	
20	F	Napoleon III. b. 1808.		6	S	4TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	
21	S	Sun rises, 4.53.		7	M	Parliament opened, 1857.	
22	S	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.		8	Tu	Easter Term ends.	
23	M	Princess Alice b. 1843.		9	W	Schiller died, 1805.	
24	Tu	Emp. Austria married, 1854.		10	Th	Roots of Horseradish for Spirit.	
25	W	Scurvy grass this and next month.		11	F	Sun rises, 4.16.	
26	Th	Pharmacopœia, 11 a.m.		12	S	Malt Duty imposed, 1667.	
27	F	Kossuth born, 1802.		13	S	ROGATION SUNDAY.	
28	S	Test and Corporation Act repealed, 1828.		14	M	Militia embodied, 1854.	
29	S	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.					
30	M	Pharmaceutical Subs. must be paid.					

NOTICES.

The Subscription to our Journal is payable in advance, and must be accompanied by a Reference Card, or some other proof of the Subscriber being a bona fide Chemist and Druggist.

Post Office Orders to be made payable to the Publisher, JAMES FIRTH, who is alone authorised to receive accounts.

All communications to be addressed to the Editor, at 24, BOW LANE, E.C.; any having in view our interests or those of the Trade, will be very acceptable.

Every thing intended for insertion in the current Month, must be sent in before the 10th, except Employers and Assistants' Advertisements, which will be received until the morning previous to publication.

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NOTICES.

We have again to thank our constituents for their extra subscriptions, a large number having come to hand since our last. We beg to repeat our notice that 5s. per annum is the price of the Journal IF IT IS TO BE FORWARDED BY POST.

"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" is published on the 15th of each month, and supplied for a Subscription, *payable in advance*, of 4s. per Annum.

"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" is supplied to *Members of the Trade only*, and will be forwarded, on receipt of the above sum, *plus the postage*, which for Great Britain, Ireland, the West Indies, Nova Scotia, Canada, the Cape, America, and most parts of the Continent, will be 1s. per Annum. For other countries the regular newspaper rate will cover its transmission, as it is Registered for Transmission abroad.

Subscribers can commence with the present year (in which case they will receive the numbers from January), or from the first number, when they will be entitled to the seven numbers already issued, and their subscription will end in September. The contents of the previous numbers will be found at the end of the literary matter in No. 6.

It must be distinctly understood that unless orders for the "CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," are accompanied by a remittance in stamps or otherwise, no notice can be taken of them.

We have established a Branch Office at 26, St. James' Square, Wolverhampton, where communications connected with the district may be addressed.

TARIFF OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

(Subject to 10 per Cent. for Six, and 20 per Cent. for Twelve Insertions, if paid in Advance.)

Page—30s. Half Page—20s. Quarter Page—12s. 6d. Per Line—1s.

Employers and Assistants' Advertisements, not exceeding Two Lines, will be inserted for 1s. each.

GAZETTE OF THE MONTH, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

BANKRUPTS.

Francis, John Fowler, and Henry Hunter, oil merchants, Hatcham, Surrey.
Graves, John William, chemist and druggist, Birkenhead.

McMarcus, Roger Divine, apothecary, St. Austell, Cornwall.

Milling, James, and Robert Carr, glass manufacturers, Attercliffe-cum-Darnall.

Ridsdale, George, apothecary, Gower-place, Euston-square, Middlesex.

Wilson, Henry James, surgeon and apothecary, Whitechurch.

INSOLVENTS.

Cotterall, John Griffiths, veterinary surgeon, Chester.

Hargreaves, Edward, dentist, Shudehill, Manchester.

Jack, John, surgeon and apothecary, Colchester.

Patten, James Hindc, chemist and druggist, Newhill, near Burton-on-Trent.

Trehane, James, druggist's assistant, Plymouth.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Evans, William, chemist and druggist, Liverpool.

Sims, George, manufacturing chemist, Wolverhampton.

DIVIDENDS.

Davis, E. C., chemist, Gainsborough. First 6/8.
Emerson, F. W., manufacturing chemists, Exeter. First 2*½*d.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Dempster, B. Forest, surgeon, Glamorganshire.
Hill, John, doctor of medicine, Leopold-place, Edinburgh.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Aldridge and Panthen, surgeons, Dorchester.
Bent, James, and John Birch, surgeons, Manchester.

Bryen, William, and Francis George Hall, chemists and druggists, Newbery.

Ereant, John, jun., and George Ereant, 51, St. Helier, Jersey.

Gowans, James and William, chemists and druggists, Bristol.

Gundry, William, and Henry Fardon, chemists and druggists, Perth.

Icke, Elizabeth Glover, and John Yates, grocers and druggists, Newport.

Warren, Henry, and James Henry, surgeons and apothecaries, Gravesend.

OUR EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.

It hardly requires any special familiarity with the trade whose best interests this journal has been started to represent, or any perusal of the numerous letters which are constantly pouring in upon us, to know that no business of any position or importance throughout the country is suffering so much from the wearying system of seven-day duty and long hours as the retail drug trade. The dullest wanderer through London and Provincial streets, cannot fail to observe the "doctor's shop," which is always open. The public know and feel that it is always open. The linendrapers may be sealed up with iron shutters after eight at night; the higher order of provision dealers may turn their backs upon customers after the same hour; the "fancy repository" may even begin to cover up its attractions, by force of imitation; but the "chemist and druggist" is always chained to his sentry-box. His variegated lamps are always the last to withdraw from helping to light the parish, and are only beaten in this patriotic effort by the glare of a few obstinate fish-shops, pie-houses, tobacconists, and noisy gin-palaces.

What little ground he loses against these opponents every night, he more than gains by his diligent idleness on the Sabbath. He invites custom by a display of ornamental articles, having only a parasitical connexion with his trade, and he competes with the barber and the sweetmeat vendor in the sale of hair-oil and lozenges. In theory he is always supposed to be waiting for the doctor's uncertain mandate, and to be watching for those lamentable ailments of the human frame which attack it without regard to the day or the hour, that he may be ready to give his aid in curing or alleviating them. In practice he dusts a physic-bottle, or a phrenological bust, or stares moodily at the free crowds of released labourers in the streets, or sucks an acidulated drop, or sells a tooth-brush. The laws of the statute-book, and public decency, which impose restrictions as to Sunday trading in general, are apt to encourage him in being always behind his counter; and if industry were a thing to be measured by the number of hours exhausted in duty, whether productive or unproductive, our friend would be secure of standing in the front rank, as a model for all "idle apprentices" and "complete tradesmen."

Since the days, however, when Hogarth painted and Defoe wrote, we have changed many things, and, amongst the rest, we have changed our notions about abstract industry. We are not in the habit of shaking our virtuous heads at prudent shopkeepers who decline to take down their shutters, in summer, about sunrise, or to keep them down, during the same season, after sunset. We are not in the habit of calling such tradesmen lazy, or in looking forward to the time when they will be found in the Gazette, the debtor's prison, or the workhouse. If, in many respects, we are not wiser and better than our steady forefathers, we certainly know a little more of a science called political economy. We have been taught to investigate the conditions of manufacture and distribution, to analyse profits, to trace the incidence of cost, and to appreciate the value of economy in capital and labour. As purchasers, we have learnt to consider the compound character of everything we buy, and to know that not the least important element in the price of an article, is the amount of work, either necessary or unnecessary, which that article represents.

Looking at the broad question of early closing from this philosophical point of view, it is difficult to see upon what ground it is opposed, or so partially and so coldly supported. A town, a village, a neighbourhood, or district, can no more keep the lights of its shop-keepers burning until midnight,—and the energies, time, and labour of those shop-keepers bound down to their monotonous counters until the same unseemly hour, without paying for this protracted attendance and hopeless waste, than they can keep a cabman waiting for hours at their street doors, and not

satisfy him with the legal amount of his hiring. The consumers of a neighbourhood must pay all the expenses of collecting and distributing the articles they consume, and they are consequently interested in simplifying this labour as much as possible. Their shop-keepers are only their paid servants, in a scientific sense, and the less time the latter are occupied in performing their duties, the better will it be for both buyer and seller. The chief difference between the prices of the wholesale and retail trade lies greatly in this, that the cost of distribution in the former is reduced to a minimum. Its transfers of goods or property are not only larger, but they are performed with more despatch. A better class of trading or professional intellect will also be attracted to those occupations that are weeded of long hours and wire-drawn work, or those men already in them will be improved by well-used leisure. The rewards which are generally earned by exceptional skill in trade, and which are popularly regarded as pure profit, will be none the smaller, or less frequently bestowed, because the hours of the working day have been considerably reduced, and shop-keeping for six days wholesomely substituted for seven.

This is the politico-economical view of early and Sunday closing, and it applies to all trades, without any exception. What is good for the linen-draper, the furniture-dealer, the working man, the butcher, and the cheesemonger, with a hundred others, must necessarily be good for the confined chemist and druggist. If, according to the humane theory of early closing philanthropists, it was beneficial that the fourteen hours' labour or attendance of drapery assistants should be reduced to twelve, or even ten hours, it must surely be equally beneficial to the dispenser of drugs, that his *fourteen and sixteen hours every day, every day in the year*, should be reduced to something like sensible business limits. To say nothing of Christian reasons for such a course, there must be a dangerous hate, or distaste for their profession, produced in the mind of principal and assistant, by such a system. Every day must seem painfully like every other day ; the Sundays must advance without hope, and recede without regret ; and the whole year must pass like a term of imprisonment without work. We say without work, for the moments of active occupation must look ridiculously small, when placed by the side of those hours that are wasted in waiting for something to do. The whole day's actual labour of any shop or warehouse, not only in the drug, but in any other trade, might be compressed into six hours of earnest industry, and every one be benefited by the change. There would be less of that electro-plated sham of acting business on the part of employers before the public and their assistants, and on the part of assistants before their employers. What work there was to do, would be cheerfully and honestly done, and the mental discipline of short hours and full employment would soon bear hopeful and apparent fruit.

The limits of our number will not allow of our pursuing this subject further at present, and we shall consequently return to it in our next. We shall then propose a modified system of early closing, to suit the real or supposed exigencies of the trade whose interests we advocate, and a practical business organization to carry it out. In the mean time we invite suggestions from all sides.

METHOD TO DETECT ADULTERATION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH RESIN.—To dissolve cod-liver oil (bright yellow or brownish yellow), exactly fifteen volumes of pure acetic ether of 0·890 sp. gr. are necessary, at a temperature of $63\frac{1}{2}$ ° F., to make a complete solution. To make the test, take, in a graduated glass vessel, about half an inch wide and twelve inches deep, one volume of cod liver oil and fifteen volumes of acetic ether, shake it well, let it stand for one minute, and regulate the temperature. It should form a clear solution. By comparative experiments the writer found that each volume of ether less than fifteen necessary to a solution, corresponds to 5 per cent. of resin. For instance, if twelve volumes of acetic ether make a clear solution, the adulteration amounts to 15 per cent. of resin.—(*Druggist; American paper.*)

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS, INORGANIC AND ORGANIC.

PART I. INORGANIC—Continued.

Filtration, Decantation, Washing.—The separation of a precipitate from the fluid in which it has been produced, may be effected either by filtration or by decantation. For the former purpose we use white unsized paper, which must be sufficiently strong to bear the weight of a considerable quantity of fluid, and yet so porous as to admit the free and ready passage of liquids. As the filter has frequently to be burnt together with the precipitate, the paper from which it is made should be as free as possible from inorganic impurities: the Swedish filtering paper is the best for quantitative experiments—the ash from a filter four inches in diameter, not weighing more than a hundredth of a grain. It cannot always, however, be procured so pure as this: it is advisable, therefore, to determine once for all the weight of the filter ash, and to make the necessary deduction from the weight of the ignited precipitate; or when the analysis is a very minute and delicate one, to free the paper as much as possible from inorganic matters by digesting it for some time in dilute hydrochloric acid, and subsequently washing it with distilled water till every trace of acid is removed, and finally drying it in the water oven. The inorganic impurities in filtering paper are *iron*, *lime*, and sometimes *magnesia*. To make the filter the paper is cut into a circular form of the required size, and folded twice in opposite directions, so as to bring the four quadrants together; one quadrant is then opened from the other three, so as to produce a conical cavity, as shown in fig. 13. The paper thus prepared is placed inside a glass funnel, care being taken that it does not extend beyond, or even quite reach the edge of the funnel; previous to pouring the fluid to be filtered through the paper, the latter should be moistened with distilled water, which quickens the process, and diminishes the chance of solid matter

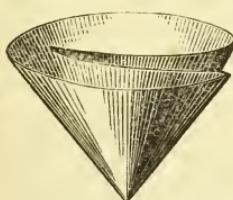


Fig. 13.

passing through the pores. In qualitative experiments, where it is desirable to expedite the operation as much as possible, and in cases where a large quantity of a bulky precipitate has to be separated, the filtrate being the valuable part, the filter may be plaited, as shown in fig. 14, so as to prevent its close adhesion to the glass; but in cases where the precipitate has to be carefully collected, plain filters should be used, as it is difficult to remove the solid matter effectually from the external and re-entering angles of the plaited paper. The funnel, during the operation of filtering, is placed on the ring of the

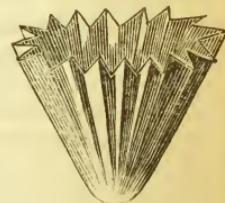


Fig. 14.

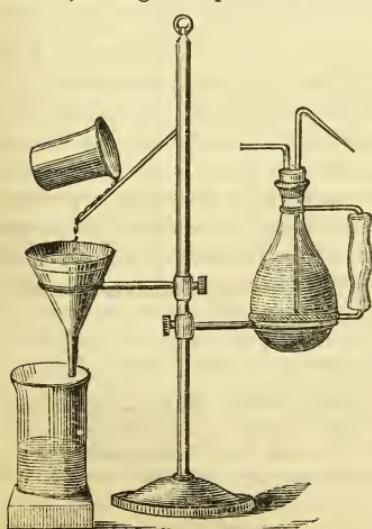


Fig. 15.

It is useful to have four of these bottles at hand: one stout one for cold water for general purposes; one made from a thin bottomed flask, as in the figure, for hot water; and two

retort stand, or in one of the holes of the filtering stand, and the fluid, if in a beaker, is carefully poured down a glass rod, in the manner shown in fig. 15. The edge of the beaker is greased, by which the adhesion of particles of the liquid is prevented, and all loss from trickling down the outside of the glass obviated. The clear fluid as it drops from the funnel should not be allowed to fall directly into the receiving vessel, but caused to impinge on its side, as shown in the figure: by attending to this we avoid all chance of loss by the splashing of the liquid.

The precipitate being collected on the filter has to be washed. This operation is best performed by means of the syringe bottle shown in fig. 15; the method of using which useful piece of apparatus is sufficiently obvious: it is filled with distilled water, and on forcing a stream of air by the lips through the short tube, a jet of water is propelled through the long tube by the pressure of the air, and may be directed either in drops or in a pretty powerful stream wherever it is required.

smaller ones for alcohol and ether. The washing of the precipitate is to be continued until a few drops of the filtrate leave no residue when evaporated to dryness on a strip of platinum foil ; occasionally, however, this indication would be fallacious in consequence of the partial solubility of the precipitate in water : in these cases special testing of the filtrate must from time to time be had recourse to. In washing a precipitate on a filter, the solid matter should be washed from the sides of the paper, and collected as much as possible in a thick stratum at the apex of the cone ; the water will not in this case pass through so quickly, but under more favourable circumstances for exerting its solvent power on the substances to be removed. During the operation of filtering, the funnel should be covered with a glass plate to protect its contents from the dust and dirt of the laboratory. When the object is to remove finely divided matter from concentrated acids, filters of powdered glass are sometimes employed : coarse fragments of glass are first put into the neck of the funnel, these are successively covered with other portions more and more comminuted, the top being finished with a layer of small fragments ; on this the acid is poured, and on passing through it becomes clear. *Asbestos* is occasionally employed for filtering liquids which are decomposed in contact with organic matter, such as permanganate of potash. It is sometimes of importance to prevent the access of air as much as possible during the filtration of certain liquids. An apparatus for this purpose was invented by Mr. Donovan. It consists of a vessel somewhat resembling in shape an hour-glass, provided with a tube of communication between each bulb ; in the narrow part of this vessel a small pellet of cotton or asbestos is somewhat loosely placed, the liquid being introduced through the neck of the upper vessel which is closed by a stopper : now for every drop of liquid that passes through the filter into the lower vessel, it is obvious that an equal volume of air must find its way through the tube of communication with the upper vessel. The filtration of the liquid thus proceeds in an uninterrupted manner without any communication with the external air.

The precipitate being collected on the filter and washed, has next to be dried ; its further treatment now depends on whether or not it may be ignited. If its nature be such that it will not bear a high temperature without undergoing decomposition, which is the case with all organic substances, the filter must have been previously dried at the same temperature to which it is subsequently to be submitted with the precipitate. As filtering paper is a hygroscopic substance, the filter must be weighed in a closed vessel—a platinum or porcelain crucible, for instance, with an accurately fitting cover ; or a test tube, provided with a good sound cork : it should be introduced while hot, and in delicate experiments allowed to cool over a vessel of sulphuric acid. The weight of the filter and crucible being noted, the precipitate is collected, and the rinsing water having been allowed to run off as much as possible, it is removed from the funnel and placed upon two or three folds of bibulous paper, or, which is better, upon a warm tile or brick, by which a great deal of the adhering water is removed ; it is subsequently dried in the crucible, in the water-oven or air-bath, until it ceases to lose weight, and by simply subtracting the weight of the filter and crucible from that of the filter, crucible, and precipitate, we find the exact weight of the latter. When the precipitate may be ignited, it is not necessary to determine the weight of the filter, but only that of its ash, by a previous experiment on a piece of the same paper of the same size. The precipitate is allowed to get as dry as possible in the funnel, for which purpose it is well covered with a piece of bibulous paper, and placed for some hours in a warm situation ; the contents of the funnel are then transferred as completely as possible into the crucible placed on a sheet of clean white sized paper, and the filter itself burned, either by doubling it up, and having applied a light to it, allowing it gradually to consume, holding it by a forceps over the crucible ; or by cutting it in small pieces, and incinerating it on the cover of the crucible, heated to redness over a gas or spirit lamp. The heat must be continued till every trace of blackness is removed from the ash. Care must be taken to conduct the operation of burning the filter in a spot entirely protected from draught. The ash of the filter is mixed with the precipitate in the crucible, and the whole is exposed to a heat gradually increasing until it gets red hot ; it is then covered, allowed to cool, and weighed : from the gross weight, that of the crucible and filter ash have to be deducted to arrive at the weight of the precipitate itself. The operator must be careful not to heat the crucible too strongly at first, for if the precipitate should not be perfectly dry particles are apt to fly out.

(To be continued.)

BOTANICAL CALENDAR FOR APRIL.

ASARUM EUROPÆUM—Common Asarabacca ; is a perennial, indigenous, herbaceous plant, belonging to the natural order, *Aristolochiaceæ*—birthworts. The stem bears two kidney-shaped leaves, and the flowers are solitary, rather large, and of a purplish colour, blossoming in the month of May. It is an inhabitant of woods and shady places in the north of England, in Lancashire, and near Kirby Lonsdale, Westmoreland. According to Pliny it derives its generic name from α , privative, and $\sigma\alpha\piως$, to adorn ; because it was thought unworthy of insertion in garlands. It was employed by the ancients in medicine, and was formerly an article of *Materia Medica* in the London and Dublin *Pharmacopœias*, but is now removed. The Rhizome has a strong pepper-like odour ; the leaves smell but little ; the taste of both is nanseous, hot, bitter, and acrimonious. The principal constituents of the root are three volatile liquids obtained by distillation with water (a volatile oil, a crystalline substance termed *Asarite*, and a camphor) ; it also contains a bitter principle. It was formerly used as an emetic, but has been entirely superseded by ipecacuanha and tartar emetic : it is now employed as an errhine, and is said to be highly useful in some affections of the brain, eyes, mouth, nose, ears, and throat ; according to Thomson, it is serviceable in headache and obstinate toothache. Geoffry states that paralysis of the mouth and tongue is speedily removed by it ; and it has been recommended as a powerful diaphoretic. It is said to be the strongest of all vegetable errhines, and to constitute the basis of cephalic snuff. In France it is termed *Cabaret* ; because drunkards, it is said, use it to procure vomiting. It is imported from the Levant, and the foreign article is considered to possess stronger properties than the indigenous plant.

CHELIDONIUM MAJUS—Greater, or Common Celandine ; Swallow-wort : the generic name derived from $\kappa\epsilon\lambda\delta\omega\tau$, a swallow ; because, according to Dioscorides and Pliny, it appears and disappears with that bird ; others think that it was on account of some fabulous virtue that it was supposed to possess in restoring the sight of the young birds when blind. It is an indigenous, perennial, herbaceous plant, inhabiting hedges, rough shady places, and uncultivated ground, particularly near towns ; and is a member of the natural order, *Papaveraceæ*—the poppy tribe. It presents a remarkable exception to the plants of this order by abounding in a yellow acrid juice, instead of a white narcotic one. The flowers are of a yellow colour, and it blossoms from May to July ; a double flowered variety is sometimes met with in gardens. The juice is a violent acrid poison : it is stated to remove tetter and ringworm ; to have been successful in removing opacities of the cornea ; and to be stimulating, diuretic, aperient, sudorific, and deobstruent. It is a popular remedy for destroying warts. In Cochin China the roots are esteemed for various medicinal purposes. They are detergent, acrid, and purgative.

COCHLEARIA OFFICINALIS—Common Scurvy Grass. An indigenous annual ; common in muddy places near the sea-shore ; and found in watering places on the Welsh and Scottish mountains, also on the hills of Derbyshire and Yorkshire, and the cliffs of Cheddar, Somersetshire. The flowers, which are white, blossom in April and May ; and although a native of the sea-coast, it is often cultivated in gardens far removed from the sea without any sensible depreciation of its properties. When rubbed it evolves a pungent odour, and its taste is acrid and penetrating. A volatile oil is obtained from it by distillation without water, which is identical with that procured from the horse-radish, and on which much of its medicinal activity depends. It has long been known as an anti-scorbutic, but does not appear to have been known to the ancients. It acts as a gentle stimulant, aperient, and diuretic ; and was formerly admitted into the Dublin *Pharmacopœia*, but is now rejected. A distilled water and a conserve are prepared from the leaves ; and the juice is taken in doses of $\frac{3}{4}$ j. to $\frac{3}{2}$ ij., either alone or with the juice of oranges. It is sometimes eaten as a salad, and an excellent whey may be made from it. Its generic name is derived from *Cochleare*, a spoon ; its leaves somewhat resembling one in shape. It is a member of the natural order, *Cruciferæ*, or *Brassicaceæ*—the cabbage tribe.

The **VIOLA ODORATA** is still in flower, and may be gathered for syrup making and drying. The true syrup can be distinguished from counterfeits by its being changed into a red colour by acids, and into a green one by alkalies. An acrid principle termed Violine has been obtained from the roots, leaves, flowers, and seeds, by Boullay. A violet sugar is prepared by the Turks from the flowers, which, when dissolved in water, constitutes one of their favourite liquors termed Sorbet. The roots are purgative and emetic, in doses of from 3ss. to 3j. The flowers should be gathered immediately they are expanded, for the purpose of making the syrup.

The roots of **ERYNGO** described in our February Calendar, may still be obtained for candying. The entire plant of *Taraxacum*, which is sometimes used medicinally, may be collected during this and next month.

TRADE REPORT.

THE TREATY AND OUR CONSTITUENTS.

The extent to which the trade of the British chemist and drug merchant will be benefited by the commercial treaty with France, is at present uncertain. Any alteration, however, upon the state of things hitherto prevailing, must be an improvement; for it is a fact well known to every manufacturing chemist in our country, that except in the cases of some half-dozen articles, which the French chemists have been utterly unable to manufacture for themselves in the quantities required, the impediments to the introduction of British chemicals into that country has not been merely a high restrictive duty, but an absolute prohibition. Fourteen years ago the number of chemicals and drugs manufactured even then in England, and required by the people of France, but prohibited from entering that country, was no fewer than 1200. Elsewhere in this number of the "Chemist and Druggist," we have detailed how an English manufacturing chemist attempted at that period to secure from the Government of France an amelioration of that state of things in favour of this country. But, as for many years previously, so also from 1846 till the present time, those prohibitions have continued in force, and the export trade of our constituents with France has, therefore, been scarcely more than *nil*. It is therefore plain that no class of manufacturers in England will derive greater proportionate advantage from the commercial treaty with France than the wholesale portion of our own constituency, even with the high protective duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, as a basis for the specific duties yet to be fixed. The Minister of Commerce has announced in an official report that an investigation is to be instituted previously to the fixing of the specific duties on chemical productions. Of the nature of that investigation we are uninformed; but we may state that some forty commissioners from France are now in England, whose mission is the collecting of details, with a view to assist the Government of their country in fixing contemplated specific duties. The Board of Trade of our own Government also are making inquiries with a similar view, and have sent a circular to the several chambers of commerce, inquiring amongst other things the scale of specific duties they would recommend upon the articles produced in their respective localities, 30 per cent. *ad valorem* forming the premises of their calculations. Those of our constituents mostly interested in the question, would do well to avail themselves of the opportunity which the circular of the Board of Trade affords of bringing their views before Government. These inquiries on the part of both France and our own Government, are no doubt preparatory to the full carrying out of the 13th article of the treaty, which provides that a supplementary convention shall be appointed for the purpose of converting the *ad valorem* duties on the importation of English goods into France into specific duties. In the meantime we may announce that the French ministry have agreed upon the reductions to be recommended on dyeing substances. The principal on which these reductions are fixed is exemption for imports by French vessels from countries out of Europe; a duty varying from 1 franc to 10 francs the 100 kilogrammes, for imports by French vessels from European entrepôts, and one from 2 francs to 15 francs for all imports by foreign vessels. The following is a detailed account of the ministerial propositions:—
Pure Exotic Gums.—By French vessels from Senegal and India, free; from elsewhere 3 francs per 100 kilogs.; by foreign vessels, 5 francs per 100 kilogs. *Sarsaparilla*.—By French vessels from out of Europe, free; from elsewhere, 2 francs per 100 kilogs. (a quantity which will be implied in all the cases following); by foreign vessels, 4 francs. *Root Turmeric*.—By French vessels from out of Europe, free; from elsewhere, 2 francs; by foreign vessels, 4 francs. *Quercitron*.—By French vessels from out of Europe, free; from elsewhere, 2 francs; by foreign vessels, 4 francs. *Shanac Leaves and Bark*.—By French vessels and by land, free; by foreign vessels, 1 franc. *Tinctorial Lichens*.—By French vessels from out of Europe, free; elsewhere, 1 franc; foreign vessels, 3 francs. *Saffron*.—By French vessels, free; foreign, 3 francs. *Cardamoms*.—By French vessels from out of Europe, free; elsewhere, 1 franc; by foreign, 3 francs. *Buckthorn Berries and Anatto Seeds*.—By French vessels from out of Europe, free; elsewhere, 1 franc; foreign, 2 francs. *Potash*.—French vessels out of Europe, free; elsewhere, 2 francs; foreign, 4 francs. *Nitrate of Potash and of Soda*.—French vessels out of Europe, free; elsewhere, 2 francs; foreign, 4 francs. *Cochineal*.—French vessels out of Europe, free; elsewhere, 10 francs; foreign, 15 francs. *Lac, in tincture or lumps*.—French vessels out of Europe, free; elsewhere, 5 francs; foreign, 10 francs. *Indigo*.—French vessels from India and other countries where grown, free; elsewhere, 10 francs; foreign, 15 francs. *Rough Pastel Paste*.—Free. *Catechu*.—French vessels out of Europe, free; elsewhere, 2 francs; foreign, 4 francs. *Prepared Anatto*.—French vessels out of Europe, free; elsewhere, 2 francs; foreign, 4 francs. *Tannin Juices, liquid or concrete, from Gall Nuts or other vegetables*.—French vessels, free; foreign, 2 francs. We do not indulge the hope that the ministerial recommendations in regard to "chemical productions," will be so lightly treated as the foregoing articles, seeing that the products of that class comprised on the list are of the description to which the few exemptions above referred to belonged. Among the drugs that will experience the largest amount of benefit from being admitted into France on

the payment even of a protective duty, will be calomel and fluid magnesia. These, in spite of the legal prohibitions, were for some time smuggled into France from this country. The former was sent in casks as white pigment, for which, because of its corresponding character in weight and appearance, it generally passed muster at the French Custom Houses. The getting of fluid magnesia to Paris has been attended with more difficulty. For some time an entrance was obtained for it and its customary bottles, &c., by sending, perhaps, the magnesia by Boulogne, whilst the bottles went round by Havre, the labels following by one or the other route as "printed matter." The harassing nature and the great uncertainty of such transactions may well be imagined; and it is not surprising that those manufacturers who have engaged in them should feel great relief at the prospect of being able to send into the French empire not only these, but also the few other drugs, and the very many chemicals that the people of that country will be glad to obtain from our laboratories.

The Bank Directors at their weekly court, last Thursday, advanced the minimum rate of discount from $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., at which it was fixed on the 29th March, to 5 per cent. This makes the fourth advance in the present year. The first was on the 19th January, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent.; the second from 3 to 4 per cent. on the 31st January; the third from 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the 29th March; and the fourth this day, from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent.

We have but little change to notice in commercial affairs since our last. The holiday, combined with the late political excitement, and the advance in rate of discount, have caused business to progress but slowly, and some slight reduction in articles may be noticed.

As to drugs, camphor is more freely offered, and being less inquired for export, with a considerable quantity afloat, prices are 20s. lower. Cubebs are also 10s. lower, stocks having increased. Castor oil, being offered only in very small quantities, prices have improved $0\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. Essential oils are in fair demand, but no alteration in prices can be quoted. Aniseed, however, has been sold at P. S. at 8s. 3d. and 8s. 4d. Nutmegs $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. per oz. Cinnamon 3s. 4d. and 3s. 10d., half to good heavy. Citronelle $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz. Lemon grass 6d. and 7d. Otto of roses 17s. and 28s. per oz. Galls are in more demand, and good Turkey blis are worth 95s. and 105s. per cwt. Gums continue inquired for; Arabic, stock small; bees'-wax, scarce, and inquired for; bleached at £9. 10s. and £10. 10s., and unbleached £8. 10s. and £9. 5s. Japan wax in good demand, good 70s., middling 67s. 6d. per cwt. Senna, scarce, and wanted, sales have been made at higher rates. Cream Tartar, stock is increasing, and market dull, for fine Venetia £7. 12s. 6d. is asked. Tartarie acid, very dull, 2s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 2s. 1d. is the price asked, but few buyers of late. Oils: linseed is quiet but steady, at £27. 15s. and £28; rape, in small demand, at £41. 10s. for Foreign refined, and £39. for brown.

PRICE CURRENT.

These quotations are the latest for ACTUAL SALES in Mincing Lane. It will be necessary for our retail subscribers to bear in mind that they cannot, as a rule, purchase at the prices quoted, inasmuch as these are the CASH PRICES IN BULK. They will, however, be able to form a tolerably correct idea of what they ought to pay.

	1860.				1859.					1860.				1859.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
ARGOL, Cape, per cwt.	165	0.117	0	86	0..	95	0		CHEMICALS								
French	60	0..80	0	40	0..70	0		Acid—Acetic, per lb.	0	4..	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	4..	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Oporto, white	0	0..0	0	0	0..0	0		Citric	2	3..	0	2	3..	2	4		
red	50	0..0	0	41	0..43	0		Nitric	0	5..	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5..	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Sicily	75	0..80	0	65	0..75	0		Oxalic	0	8..	0	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0		
Naples, white	100	0..105	0	70	0..80	0		Sulphuric	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	1	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	1	
red	0	0..0	0	65	0..70	0		Acid, Tartaric, crystal	2	1..	0	0	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	9	
Florence, white	90	0..100	0	95	0..100	0		powdered	2	2..	0	0	1	10..	0	0	
red	85	0..95	0	85	0..90	0		Alum	per ton	£7	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	£7	5	£8	0	£0	
Bologna, white	125	0..130	0	105	0..110	0		powder	8	10..	0	0	9	10..	9	15	
ARROWROOT,									Ammonia, Carbon, lb.	0s.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	0s.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.		
duty 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt.									£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	
Bermuda ....per lb.	1	3..	1	7	1	0..	1	4	Sulphate	14	0..14	10	14	0..15	0		
St. Vincent	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$..	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	3 $\frac{1}{4}$..	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Antimony, ore	16	0..17	0	18	0..20	0		
Jamaica	0	2..0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2..	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	crude, per cwt..	36s.	0d.	38s. 0d	45s.	0d.	0s.	0d	
Other West India ..	0	2..0	0	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	2..	0	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	regulus	50	0..52	0	50	0..0	0		
Brazil	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$..	0	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	1 $\frac{1}{4}$..	0	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	French star	50	0..0	0	50	0..0	0		
East India	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$..	0	3	0	2..	0	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Arsenic, lump	18	0..	0	18	0..0	0		
Natal	0	3..0	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	4..	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	powder	10	6..11	0	13	6..14	0		
Sierra Leone	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$..	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	3..	0	4	Bleaching Powder	11	3..11	6	12	0..13	0		
ASHES, ....per cwt.									Borax, E. I. refined ..	44	0..64	0	44	0..63	0		
Pot, Canada, 1st sort	32	0..33	0	32	0..0	0		British	65	0..70	0	64	0..66	0			
U. S., 1st sort	0	0..0	0	0	0..0	0		Brimstone, roll	14	10..15	0	11	3..	0	0		
Pearl, Canada, 1st sort	32	0..32	6	34	6..35	0		flour	16	6..17	0	13	3..	0	0		
U. S., 1st sort	0	0..0	0	0	0..0	0		rough	0	0..0	0	0	0..0	0	0		
BRIMSTONE,									Calomel	per lb.	2	10..	0	2	9..	0	0
rough	per ton	£10	0..£10	10	£8	10..	8	15	Camphor, refined ..	2	6..	0	0	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0
roll					14	10..15	0	11	Copperas, green, prtn.	65	0..0	0	55	0..65	0		
flour					16	10..17	0	13	Crrsiv. Sublimate, lb.	2	1..	0	2	0..	2	1	
CAPERS,									Green, Emerald, prlb.	0	9..	1	0	0	9..	1	0
French.....per cwt	£0	0..£0	0	£3	10..£6	15			Brunswick, cwt.	14	0..42	0	14	0..42	0		
									Iodine, dry ..per oz.	0	6..	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$..	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

PRICE CURRENT—continued.

	1860.				1859.					1860.				1859.				
CHEMICALS.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	COFFEE.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Ivory Blk. drop pr. ct.	45	0..50	0	45	0..50	0			La Guayra	62	0..78	0	59	0..77	0			
Magnesia, Carbon. ct.	42	6..45	0	42	6..45	0			Costa Rica, mid. to f.	69	0..84	0	68	0..80	0			
Calcinated, lb....	1	6..0	0	1	6..0	0			good & f. ord. ..	63	0..68	0	60	0..66	0			
Minium, red, per cwt.	23	9..24	6	24	0..0	0			Cuba, mid. to fine ..	70	0..82	0	68	0..80	0			
orange	36	0..0	0	34	0..34	6			f. ord. & f. f. ord. ..	65	0..69	0	61	0..67	0			
Potash, Bichrom.,lb.	0	11..1	0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	0			ord. & good ord. ..	56	0..64	0	54	0..60	0			
Chlorate	0	11..0	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1			Porto Rico	62	0..78	0	60	0..78	0			
Hydriodate ..oz.	0	7..0	0	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	8..0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		St. Domingo	56	0..64	0	48	0..53	0			
Prussiate ..lb.	1	3..1	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5..1	6		DRUGS.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	
red	2	3..0	0	2	3..0	0		Aloes, Hepatic, pr.cwt.	3	10..	9	0	2	15..	7	0		
Precipitate, red per lb.	2	10..	2	11	2	10..	2	11	Socotrine	5	10..	24	10	3	10..	14	0	
white....	2	10..	0	0	2	10..	0	0	Cape, good....	1	15..	1	18	1	13..	1	16	
Prussian Blue	1	6..1	10	1	6..1	10		inferior.	1	2..	1	14	1	5..	1	12		
Rose Pink ..per cwt.	29	0..30	0	29	0..30	0		Barbadoes	2	0..22	10	3	0..18	0				
Sal-Acetos. ....per lb.	0	11..1	0	0	1	1..0	0		Ambergris, gray, p. oz.	30s.	0d.	42s.	0d.	30s.	0d.	40s.	0d.	
Ammoniac, cwt.									Angelica Root,pr.cwt.	35	0..42	0	35	0..42	0			
British ..	32	6..34	6	36	0..0	0			Aniseed, China star...100	0	105	0	80	0..82	6			
Epsom	8	0..0	0	8	0..0	0			German, &c. ....32	0..42	6	40	0..50	0				
Glauber	5	0..5	5	5	0..5	6			Balsam, Canada, pr.lb.	0	10..	1	1	2..	0	0		
Saltpetre, refined ..	42	6..44	0	43	0..44	0			Capivi	1	11..	2	0	2	3..	0		
Soda, Ash, per degree	0	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	0	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	0	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	0			Peru.....	4	10..	4	11	4	9..	4	10
Bicarbonate ..cwt.	15	6..16	0	18	0..0	0			Tolu	3	10..	4	0	2	2..	2	3	
Crystals ...per ton £7 $\frac{1}{2}$. £5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10/-				£6	6..27	0			Bark, Cascarilla, cwt	30	0..46	0	45	0..62	0			
Sugar Lead, white, ct.	38s.	0d.	39s.	0d.	44s.	0d.	0s.	0d.	Peru, crwn.& gry.pr.lb.	1	10..	3	3	1	6..	2	10	
brown	28	0..0	0	30	0..0	0			Calisaya, flat	3	4..	3	7	2	9..	2	11	
Sulphate Quinine, oz.									quill	3	0..	3	6	2	6..	2	9	
British in bottle ..	5	8..	6	0	5	5..	5	9	Carthagena..	0	8..	1	0	0	8..	1	0	
Foreign	5	6..	5	9	5	0..	5	3	Pitayo	0	10..	1	10	0	10..	1	9	
Sulphate Zinc ..cwt.	14	0..0	0	15	6..0	0		Red	2	0..	6	0	2	0..	6	0		
Verdigris ..lb.	1	8..	2	0	2	4..	0		Bay Berries, per cwt.	50	0..52	0	0	0..	0	0		
Vermillion, English..	3	0..	3	4	3	4..	3	8	Borax.....	20	0..37	6	35	0..50	0			
China	3	0..	0	0	4	0..	4	3	Tincal	30	0..45	0	26	0..45	0			
Vitriol, blue or Roman									Bucca Leaves ..lb.	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$..	1	0	2	0..	0	0	
per cwt.	36	0..36	6	35	0..0	0			Burgundy Pitch, p.cwt.0	0..	0	0	0	0..	0	0		
CHICORY ..per cwt.									Camomile Flowers ..100	0..170	0	60	0..160	0				
Foreign (duty, 6s.) ..	13	0..0	0	0	0	0..0	0		Camphor, China ..160	0	170	0	82	6..0	0			
COCHINEAL ..per lb.									Canella Alba.....	25	0..45	0	30	0..45	0			
Honduras, black....	3	9..	5	3	3	9..	5	10	Cantharides ..per lb.	2	8..	0	0	2	10..	2	11	
silver	3	3..	4	0	3	6..	4	0	Cardmms. Mlbr. good ..	4	8..	5	0	4	4..	4	7	
pasty	2	10..	3	2	2	9..	3	5	inferior.	4	0..	4	6	3	10..	4	0	
Mexican, black	3	6..	4	0	3	9..	4	1	Madras	3	4..	4	2	2	9..	3	8	
silver	3	2..	3	3	3	6..	3	7	Ceylon ..	3	9..	0	0	1	7..	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Lima	3	3..	4	0	3	5..	4	2	Cassia Fistula, pr.cwt.	28	0..38	0	23	0..30	0			
Teneriffe, black	3	7..	4	2	3	10..	4	3	Castor Oil, 1st pale, lb.	0	63..	0	62	0..6	0			
silver	3	3..	3	5	3	6..	3	9	second....	0	6..	0	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	
COCOA (duty 1d. per lb.)									infr.& dark	0	5..	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Trinidad, red, in									Bombay, in cks.	0	34..	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	0..	0	0	
bond .. per cwt.	80	0	101	0	50	0..70	6		Castorum	5	0..20	0	12	0..28	0			
gray	75	0..79	0	41	0..49	0			China Root ..per cwt.	9	0..10	0	9	0..0	0			
Grenada	64	0..74	0	42	0..48	0			Cocculus Indicus	13	0..14	6	11	0..13	0			
Dominica & St.Lucia	63	0..64	0	41	0..45	0			Cod-liver Oil, per gal.	4	9..	7	0	4	6..	7	0	
Para	63	0..67	0	48	0..50	0			Colocynthis, apple, p.lb.	0	11..	1	9	1	0..	1	2	
Bahia.....	50	0..52	0	44	0..46	0			ColomboRoot,per cwt.	12	0..46	0	6	0..30	0			
Guayaquil.....	71	0..73	0	52	0..54	6			Corosus Nuts, per cwt.	21	0..26	0	24	0..50	0			
COFFEE, in bond (duty 3d. per lb.)									Cream Tartar, per cwt.									
Jamaica, good, mid.									French	145	0..147	6	122	6..125	0			
to f.....	73	0..100	0	77	0..92	0			Venetian	150	0..152	6	127	6..	0			
low mid. & mid.	66	0..72	0	67	0..76	0			gray	127	6..132	6	105	0..110	0			
fine ordinary ..	64	0..65	0	62	0..66	0			brown	0	0..	0	102	6..107	6			
good ordinary ..	60	0..63	6	59	0..61	0			Croton Seed	56	0..70	0	75	0..95	0			
ord. & triage.	46	0..59	0	46	0..0	0			Cubeb	200	0..210	0	130	0..135	0			
Ceylon, Nat. gd. & f.	60	0..64	0	57	0..63	0			Cummin Seed	22	0..30	0	16	0..26	0			
ordinary	56	0..59	0	46	0..55	0			Dividivi	11	0..13	0	9	6..11	0			
Plantation, fine	90	0..94	0	90	0..96	0			Dragon's blood, reed ..	£7	0..14	0	£6	0..12	0			
fine mid.	83	0..89	0	83	0..88	0			lump	5	0..12	0	5	0..14	0			
good mid.	77	0..82	0	79	0..82	0			Galangal Root	1	11..	1	14	2	10..	0	0	
middling	70	0..76	0	74	0..78	6			Gentian Root	0	16..	0	17	0	15..	0	16	
flord. tolow md.	66	0..69	6	69	0..73	0			Ginger, preservd. in bd. s. d.	26	0..54	0	28	0..55	0			
mixed & triage.	49	0..65	0	46	0..68	0			Jamaica	0	9..	0	10	0	8..	0	9	
Malabar and Mysore	58	0..78	0	54	0..76	0			Guinea Grains,									
Madras	58	0..76	0	57	0..78	0			per cwt.	37	0..40	0	35	0..0	0			
Tellicherry	62	0..90	0	60	0..90	0			Honey, Narbonne ..	70	0..90	0	70	0..90	0			
Mocha, fine	122	0..128	0	96	0..106	0			Cuba	22	0..32	0	24	0..33	0			
garbled	100	0..120	0	72	0..94	0			Jamaica	26	0..54	0	28	0..55	0			
ungarbled	66	0..86	0	58	0..70	0			Ipecacuanha, per lb..	3	9..	3	10	5	6..	0	0	
Batavia, yellow	65	0..78	0	65	0..78	0			Isinglass—									
pale and mixed..	58	0..64	0	50	0..64	0			Brazil	1	10..	4	4	1	10..	4	4	
Sumatra	51	0..53	0	42	0..47	0			East India	1	10..	4	6	1	9..	3	8	
Padang	54	0..60	0	48	0..54	0			West India	3	10..	4	4	3	10..	4	3	
Brazil, f. ord. & wshd.	61	0..72	0	52	0..68	0			Russian, long staple	13	0..14	0	13	0..14	0			
good ord.	58	0..60	0	48	0..52	0			leaf	11	0..13	0	10	6..13	0			
ordinary	51	0..57	0	41	0..48	0			Simovia..	1	6..	2	6	1	6..	2	6	

PRICE CURRENT—continued.

	1860.				1859.				1860.				1859.					
DRUGS	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Juniper Berries, p. cwt.																		
German and French	9	0..	9	6	10	0..	11	0	Benjamin, third qual.	3	0..	7	10	3	5..	7	10	
Italian	9	0..	10	0	7	0..	9	0	Copal, Angola red ..	4	10..	5	0	3	10..	4	5	
Lemon Juice, per deg.	0	0..	0	0	0	0..	4..	0	pale	3	6..	3	15	3	10..	0	0	
Lichen Islandicus, lb.	0	0..	0	0	0	0..	0	0	Benguela	3	10..	3	15	3	13..	3	18	
Liquorice ...per cwt.									Sierra Leone lb. ls. od. 1s. 9d	05.5d.	1s.	1s. 9d						
Spanish	85	0..	95	0	85	0..	95	0	Manilla	15	0..	43	0	0	0..	0	10	
Italian	95	0..	100	0	95	0..	100	0	Dammar, pale pr. ct.	40	0..	46	0	46	0..	50	0	
Macaroni, Genoa, p. lb.	0	4..	0	6	0	4..	0	7	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.		
Naples	0	4..	0	5..	1	0	3..	0	Galbanum	8	0..	10	0	11	0..	16	0	
Manna, flaky	4	9..	5	3	4	4..	4	9	Gamboge, pkd. pipe ..	6	0..	8	6	5	10..	6	15	
small	2	6..	2	7	1	6..	2	0	in sorts	4	5..	5	5	4	0..	5	0	
Musk	22	0..	27	0	13	0..	23	0	Guaiacum ....per lb.	0	10..	1	9	0	9..	1	3	
Myrabolans, per cwt.	8	6..	12	0	7	0..	10	0	Kino	per cwt.	90	0..	105	0	60	0..	70	0
Nux Vomica	13	6..	15	0	11	0..	12	0	Kowrie	13	6..	15	0	15	0..	16	0	
Opium, Turkey	23	6..	0	0	23	0..	24	0	Mastic, pkd., per lb.	8	6..	9	6	8	6..	9	6	
Egyptian	6	0..	14	0	6	0..	10	3	Myrrh, gd. & fl., pr. ct.	160	0	230	0	170	0..	240	0	
Orris Root	30	0..	36	0	36	0..	41	0	sorts	90	0	150	0	90	0..	150	0	
Pellitory Root	0	0..	0	0	34	0..	38	0	Olibanum, pale drop ..	45	0..	52	0	50	0..	60	0	
Pink Root	1	2..	1	4	1	6..	2	0	amber & yellow	29	0..	40	0	31	0..	44	0	
Quassia (bit. wd.) ton	£10	0..	11	10	280	0..	0	0	mixed & dark	10	0..	24	0	10	0..	29	0	
Rhatania Root, p. lb.	0s. 6d.	Os. 8d	0	7..	0	8		Senegal	30	0..	33	0	32	0..	42	0		
Rhubarb, China, rnd.	1	2..	3	0	1	0..	2	9	Sandrac	98	0	120	0	110	0..	127	6	
flat	1	4..	3	2	1	2..	2	10	Tragacanth, leaf	190	0..	290	0	190	0..	300	0	
Dutch, trimd.	3	5..	3	9	3	6..	4	0	in sorts	100	0..	126	0	70	0..	120	0	
Russian	13	6..	14	6	9	6..	10	6	LAC DYE, per lb.									
Saffron, Spanish	54	0..	55	0	37	0..	38	0	D. T.	1	11..	2	0	2	0..	2	1	
Salep	per cwt.	£9	0s.	£12	0	£11	0	£12	B Mirzapore	1	8..	1	9	1	8..	0	0	
Sarsaparilla, Lima	0s. 10d..	ls. 2d	0	os. 10d..	ls. 1d	Other good and fine	1	1..	2	3	1	0..	2	4	0	0		
Para	0	11..	1	2	0	10..	1	1	Ord. & Native marks	0	4..	1	0	0	2..	0	10	
Honduras	0	11..	1	4	0	11..	1	5	Seal, pale	36	0..	0	0	37	0..	0	0	
Jamaica	1	2..	2	6	1	4..	2	6	yellow	32	0..	0	0	32	0..	33	0	
Sassafras	per cwt.	9	0..	10	0	15	0..	0	brown	33	0..	0	0	30	0..	31	0	
Scammony	virgin	30	0..	33	0	30	0..	34	0	Sperm, body	99	0..	100	0	99	0..	100	0
second	14	0..	26	0	14	0..	26	0	headmaster	101	0..	102	0	105	0..	106	0	
Seedlac	45	0..	55	0	38	0..	48	0	Cod	33	0..	0	0	34	10..	0	0	
Seneka Root	2	0..	2	2	2	0..	0	0	Whale, Greenland	37	0..	37	5	37	0..	37	5	
Senna, Calcutta	0	2..	0	2..	0	0	0..	0	South Sea, pale	32	0..	0	0	34	0..	35	0	
Bombay	0	2..	0	3..	2	0	2..	0	yellow	30	10..	0	0	32	10..	0	0	
Tinnevelly	0	4..	0	8	0	4..	0	6..	brown	28	0..	29	0	31	0..	0	0	
Alexandria	0	4..	0	6	0	6..	0	8	E. I. Fish	27	10..	28	0	26	0..	27	10	
Shellac, orange, pr. ct.	185	0	192	6	89	0..	98	0	Olive, Galipoli	61	0..	61	10	46	0..	0	0	
liver & garnet	185	0	210	0	80	0..	87	6	Trieste	59	0..	0	0	45	0..	46	6	
block	170	0	180	0	60	0..	76	0	Levant	56	0..	57	0	41	0..	0	0	
bttn.dk.to mid.165	0	175	0	84	0	100	0	Mogadore	54	0..	54	10	40	10..	0	0		
good and fine	180	0	197	6	102	0..	111	0	Spanish	60	0..	0	0	45	0..	45	10	
Snake Root	1	0..	1	2	0	10..	1	0	Sicily	59	0..	60	0	0	0..	0	0	
Spermact, refined	1	10..	0	0	1	9..	0	0	Florence, pr. 1-2chst.	18	1..	1	0	0	17..	0..	19	
Squills	0	2..	0	4	0	2..	0	2..	Cocoanut, Cochin, tun	44	0..	44	10	42	10..	43	0	
Sticklac	68	0..	82	0	25	0..	49	2..	Ceylon	41	10..	42	0	41	0..	0	0	
Tamarinds, E, India	9	6..	11	6	9	6..	12	0	Sydney	36	0..	41	0	0	0..	0	0	
W.I. per cwt.	15	0..	33	0	12	0..	24	0	Ground Nut and Gin.									
Terra Japonica,									Bombay	38	10..	0	0	34	0..	30	8	
Gambier	per cwt.	16	6..	16	9	16	9..	17	Madras	44	0..	45	0	0	0..	0	0	
Cutch	26	6..	27	0	37	0..	37	6	Palm, fine	46	0..	0	0	45	0..	0	0	
Valerian Root, Engl.	20	0..	40	0	20	0..	40	0	Palm Nut	35	0..	0	0	35	0..	0	0	
Vanilla									Linseed	27	15..	0	0	29	0..	0	0	
Mexican	40	0..	80	0	40	0..	90	0	Rapeseed, Engl. pale	41	0..	0	0	40	0..	41	0	
Brazil	14	0..	20	0	15	0..	20	0	brown	40	0..	0	0	0	0..	0	0	
Wormsd.(dy.15s.)p.c.e.	23	0..	0	0	23	0..	0	0	Foreign do.	41	10..	0	0	42	0..	0	0	
FARINA, Scotch	16	0..	0	0	17	0..	0	0	brown	40	0..	40	10	38	0..	39	0	
GUM	per cwt.	£.	s.	£.	£.	s.	£.	£.	Lard	63	0..	0	0	59	0..	0	0	
Ammoniac, drop	2	15..	5	0	2	15..	5	10	Tallow	30	0..	0	0	32	0..	32	10	
lump	1	0..	2	0	0	15..	2	0	Rosin	7	5..	0	0	0	0..	0	0	
Animi, fine pale	14	10..	15	10	15	10..	16	10	OILS, Essential; duty on all Foreign									
bold amber	13	0..	15	0	14	0..	15	0	Essential Oils, ls. except Oil of									
medium	9	0..	11	11	8	10..	13	0	Almonds, and Bays, which are free									
small & dark	5	0..	8	5	4	0..	6	10	Almond, essen. pr. lb. 30s. od. 31s. od.	30	0..	31	0					
ordinary dark	2	10..	5	0	2	10..	5	0	expressed	1	0..	0	0	1	0..	0	0	
Arabic, I.F., palepickd	2	12..	3	2	2	8..	2	13	Aniseed	(in bond)	8	3..	0	9	3..	9	6	
unsorted,good to f	1	18..	2	9	1	10..	2	6	Bay	per cwt.	90	0..	100	112	0..	130	0	
red and mixed	1	4..	1	16	1	0..	1	14	Bergamott	per lb.	6	6..	11	0	6	6..	11	
siftings	0	18..	1	3	0	18..	1	3	Cajeputa,bond,pr.o.z.	0	1..	0	1	0	1..	0	1	
Turkey, pkd. gd. to fi.	5	10..	7	5	5	10..	7	5	Caraway	per lb.	4	3..	6	0	4	6..	6	
second & infr.	2	5..	5	5	2	5..	5	0	Cassia	(in bond)	14	0..	0	23	0..	23	6	
in sorts	1	13..	1	19	1	8..	1	16	Cinnamon(b.in.b.p.o.z.	3	0..	4	3	2	0..	3	6	
Gedda	1	10..	1	5	1	3..	1	4	Cinnamon Leaf	2	0..	2	0	2	0..	2	3	
Barbary, white	1	10..	1	12	1	10..	1	11	Citronel	0	3..	0	3	0	2..	0	3	
brown	1	9..	1	10	1	8..	1	9	Clove	(in bond)	0	2..	0	3	0	2..	0	
Cape	0	15..	0	18	0	16..	0	19	Croton	(in bond)	0	4..	0	42	0	4..	32	
Assafotida, fair to gd.	1	0..	4	10	1	0..	3	15	Juniper	per lb.	3	0..	5	0	1	9..	2	
Benjamin, first qual.	18	10..	35	0	18	0..	36	0	Lavender	2	6..	5	0	2	6..	5	0	
second	8	5..	16	10	8	10..	16	10	Leanon	5	0..	11	0	6	0..	11	0	

PRICE CURRENT—*continued.*

MIRROR OF THE MONTH,

In common with the rest of our contemporaries, we protest against the manner in which the Post Office is conducted. For the purposes of our Journal we use this medium largely, (posting upwards of five thousand copies every month) and receive continual complaints of irregularities from our subscribers. We sincerely hope that the commission just appointed to examine into the subject will bear in mind that newspapers, as the natural organs of public correspondence, deserve equal attention with written matter, and from the very nature of the case the former must increase even in a greater *ratio* than the latter, and provision ought to be made accordingly.

Since our last, lectures have been delivered before the Society of Arts, by Alderman Mech, on the "Application of Town Sewage to Agriculture;" and by Dr. Guy, on a "New Method of Obtaining Crusts of Arsenious Acids, with other Sublimates, and, incidentally, on a New Class Lens and Microscope." An interesting lecture has also been delivered at the South Kensington Museum, "On the Flavour of Food," by Dr. Lankester. We are sorry that the pressure on our space prevents a further notice of these.

Messrs. Price and Co., have introduced a portable hot air bath. It consists of a series of night lights arranged on a tin. We present an engraving and description of its *modus operandi* in another portion of our Journal.

A new patent apparatus for beating up and mixing fluids, invented by a Mr. Griffiths, has for some time occupied the courts of law. The point in dispute having been arranged, this invention is now offered to the public. It is, we are told, likely to be of great service to our constituents, and is made in every size. Mr. Kent, of Holborn, is the agent for its sale.

M. Didot has discovered a process by which the time occupied in the bleaching of paper is reduced one half. He passes a current of carbonic acid through the pulp, subjected to the action of the hypochlorite of lime. He obtains the carbonic acid for the purpose, from the chimney freed from soot, &c. by means of an ingenious apparatus of his own invention.

Mr. Parvesi, of Turin, has discovered the following easy method of purifying castor oil that has become rancid. He mixes 1000 parts of the oil with 25 of animal charcoal, and 10 of calcined magnesia, and leaves them together for three days at a temperature of 68 to 78° F., often stirring or shaking the mixture. The oil is then filtered off, and is found to be limpid, colourless, odourless, without taste, and easily soluble in alcohol. It congeals too at a lower temperature than before, and is in that respect superior to the ordinary oil.

A new Eye Douche has been recently introduced. It effectually obviates the annoyance of wetting the clothes, and by keeping the glass over the eye the fluid is directed upon the exact locality intended, and no deviation can occur; neither can a drop of the fluid used escape from the glass otherwise than through the proper tube which leads into the waste basin.

A new source of potash has been discovered by M. Edme Jules Maumené and Victor Rogelet, in *Saint*, the greasy matter found in the skin and hair of the sheep. They have patented the process and claim all the products formed. The potash obtained is of an extremely pure nature, and will be found exceedingly useful in scientific chemistry, as hitherto it has been very difficult to obtain potash perfectly free from soda.

Mr. Fremy has recently been investigating the nature of the green colouring principle of plants hitherto known as *chlorophyll*, and concerning the nature of which much difference of opinion has existed. He has succeeded in separating a yellow and a blue colouring matter, to the former of which he has given the name of *phylloxanthine*, and to the latter *phyllo-cyanine*. He has also been recently making some researches on the composition of the vegetable gums; and is of opinion that the neutral substance known as gum arabic is in reality a salt, namely, a *gunmate of lime*.

Messrs. Newbery and Sons have just issued to the trade a new and complete price list, extending over some 60 pages. It is exceedingly well got up, and as a means of reference for the retail chemist, will be found very useful.

M. Georges has presented to the Academy of Sciences of Paris an improved apparatus, by which he applies, instantaneously, the galvanic cautery to the nerve of a tooth, and, as he says, destroys it painlessly.

M. Delarue states that he is convinced from long experience that the presence of water in lard used for the preparation of mercurial ointment, materially interferes with the extinction of the mercury, and he therefore prepares the lard by heating it over a quick fire to 125 or 130° C., to expel all the water, and setting aside for three days. He then mixes the whole of the mercury with one-third of the lard, and adds the remainder gradually; after trituration for two hours an ointment presenting all the characters required is obtained.

Mr. Alex. Taylor gives the following method for cutting bottles, shades, or any glass vessel: Get a rod of iron heated to redness, and having filled your vessel the exact height you wish it to be cut, with oil of any kind, you proceed to very gradually dip the red-hot iron into the oil, which, heating all along the surface, suddenly the glass chips and cracks right round, when you can lift off the upper portion clean by the surface of the oil. This never fails, and many a couple of serviceable bell glasses have I made in this way from a six-pound confection bottle.

M. C. Brunnerainé prepares pure Platinum Black by adding reduced iron to a dilute and somewhat acid solution of chloride of platinum, until the liquid becomes colourless. The precipitate is repeatedly boiled with concentrated nitric acid to remove the iron, and then washed with dilute potash and then with water. The black powder so obtained, when heated on platinum foil, suddenly becomes red hot, increases in volume, and is changed into spongy platinum. The same transformation takes place when it is moistened with a few drops of alcohol. He obtains the reduced iron by subjecting the dry oxalate to heat and reducing the oxide thus obtained by means of hydrogen.

An important discovery of veins of sulphur ore has been made at Huelva, Andalusia, by a French engineer. This will be a formidable rival to the Neapolitan sulphur.

Another fire broke out on Wednesday week at the works of the Patent Plumbeago Crucible Company, Battersea. It appears that some sparks were blown over from the adjoining premises, occupied by Messrs. May & Baker, the manufacturing chemists, which set fire to some straw in a work-shed. Fortunately the conflagration was soon extinguished, but not before damage to the extent of 150*l.* had been done.

A Mrs. Kendrick has been lately poisoned at Birmingham, by Sir W. Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid, given to her by a Mr. Fane, who conducted a chemist's business for her, in mistake for a dose of fluid magnesia for which she had asked him.

A master mariner, of Stepney, of the name of John Tickell, recently committed suicide by taking laudanum. His wife had left him in consequence of his intemperate habits, and this it is supposed preyed upon his mind. He was found by his landlady in bed in a state of unconsciousness, and on the table was found a bottle and glass which had contained laudanum.

A woman named Sarah Knowles was poisoned on the 5th ultimo, at Ingbirchworth, near Penistone; two table-spoonfuls of oil of vitriol having been administered to her by the female in attendance on her in mistake for her medicine. She was at the time ill of a fever, and her husband had purchased the oil of vitriol for the purpose of a disinfectant. After suffering great agony she expired.

A man named Varrenne has recently been nearly poisoned in Paris by the substitution of sulphate of zinc for sulphate of magnesia, by one Tessier, a licensed apothecary, who managed a shop for two brothers named Raspail. Tessier was tried "for injuring and wounding by imprudence," and condemned to one month's imprisonment, 50*f.* fine, and 300*f.* damages; whilst the Messrs. Raspail were each mulcted in the sum of 100*f.* for illegally selling medicines, not being licensed apothecaries.

A stout healthy man has lately been nearly poisoned in the neighbourhood of Wexford, Ireland, by taking corrosive sublimate dissolved in whisky, on the recommendation of a fellow workman. He purchased one pennyworth, about 85 grs., and is supposed to have swallowed about 12 grs. Under the able treatment he received he ultimately recovered.

A man named Anthony Snowball, foreman of the engine-fitters in the chemical works of Messrs. C. Allansen and Co., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was suffocated a few days since in a conduit attached to the works. Deceased and another man, named Heslop, had descended the conduit for the purpose of examining a leaky pipe. Both men were overpowered by the gas generated in the conduit, but Heslop has recovered. Snowball has left a widow and a large family.

A composition named *Zeiodelite* has been recently patented by Joseph Simon; it consists of a kind of paste which becomes as hard as stone, is unchangeable by the air, and being proof against the action of acids, may replace lead and other substances for various purposes. *Zeiodelite* is made by mixing together 19 lbs. of sulphur and 42 lbs. of pulverised stone ware and glass. The mixture is exposed to a gentle heat, which melts the sulphur, and then the mass is stirred until it becomes thoroughly homogenous, when it is run into suitable moulds, and allowed to cool. Chambers lined with *zeiodelite* in place of lead, the inventor says, will enable manufacturers to produce acids free from nitrate and sulphate of lead. The cost will be only one-fifth the price of lead. The compound is also said to be superior to hydraulic lime for uniting stone, and resisting the action of water.

On Saturday, the 3rd instant, the President of the Royal Society gave his first soirée for the season at Burlington House. The attendance was numerous and distinguished. The Prince Consort was present. Many of the most eminent of our profession were also in attendance; amongst them were Sir James Clark, Prof. Owen, Dr. Roget, Dr. Arnott, Dr. Lankester, and others.

Pestle wishes to caution the trade generally against a well-dressed man, wearing moustachios, who is in the habit of entering the shops of druggists and enquiring for valuable scents, as otto de rose, stating that if the price suited him, he should require 5*iv* or 5*v*. He was just arrested on a charge of stealing a pair of boots from a counter in the neighbourhood, and his object is, no doubt, that of plunder whenever an opportunity presents itself.

We feel great pleasure in calling the attention of our constituents to a circumstance which is but little known, and which is of great importance at this particular juncture in the commercial history of our country. As long back as fourteen years, Mr. William Bayley, the well-known manufacturing chemist, of Wolverhampton, made a vigorous attempt to obtain a relaxation of the French Customs laws in regard to chemicals manufactured especially in

Great Britain, which, with scarcely any exceptions, have for a long series of years been virtually excluded from France. Mr. Bayley went to Paris, obtained an interview with the Minister of Commerce of that time, and during a prolonged interview, attempted on behalf of the profession to which he belongs, that which it may yet be hoped Mr. Cobden has succeeded in accomplishing for the trade and commerce of the United Kingdom generally. During an audience, Mr. Bayley went through a list of the chemicals and drugs manufactured here, and demonstrated, that as many as *twelve hundred* articles of the class then under discussion were altogether prohibited admission into France. The Minister of Commerce maintained a most courteous and a cordial bearing to Mr. Bayley throughout the whole of the interview, which lasted six hours, and after listening attentively to all his representations, expressed himself assured that the interests of the people of France were not benefited by this class of prohibition. Mr. Bayley then suggested that instead of the articles in question being prohibited they should be admitted on the payment of a duty. He did not ask that they should be exempt, and was sure that his fellow manufacturers would be willing to pay even a high rate of duty. The Minister of Commerce admitted the fairness of the proposal, and consented, under certain conditions, to go even further than Mr. Bayley asked. He was prepared to recommend the government to admit British chemicals and drugs on the same terms that those of France were allowed an entry into our markets, provided Mr. Bayley could get up a requisition to that effect from the producers in France. Of course Mr. Bayley had little hope of succeeding in any such an undertaking. Nevertheless, he held a personal communication with some of the leading manufacturing chemists in Paris, and was not disappointed when he found that they refused to take any step that would lead to an alteration in the law which then prevailed. There seemed a great dread on their part of encountering anything like a competition with the British chemist. After spending nearly six weeks on this self-imposed but patriotic piece of trade diplomacy, Mr. Bayley left France, inclined to concur in the remark of the Minister of Commerce, that so conspicuous was the want of industry and energy on the part of the French manufacturing chemists, that, "but for the prohibitions upon the products of foreign works, the government could get them to do nothing." Elsewhere in this number of the "*Chemist and Druggist*" we have drawn special attention to the treaty just entered into between this country and France so far as the interests of our constituents are at present concerned.

The Adulteration of Food and Drink Bill, as amended in committee, for preventing the adulteration of articles of food and drink, has been printed. It now contains 12 sections, a penalty of not exceeding *25l.*, nor less than *5l.* for adulteration of food or drink. Analysts may be appointed, and purchasers may have the articles analysed.

A meeting of medical practitioners from all parts of England was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Thursday, for the purpose of supporting Mr. Pigott's bill for improving the position of medical officers under the Poor-law—a most deserving but ill-requited class of public servants.

At the usual monthly meeting of the Philosophic Institute, held at Salter's Hotel, on Friday evening, 30th ult., the chair was taken by Dr. Helsham, the President; members present:—Messrs. Whipple, F.C.S., J. Moore, H. Moore, H. Campkin, J. Prout, and Radford. The President read a paper on "*The Philosophy of Food.*" The paper gave a resumé of the results of the researches of Liebig, Dumas, Boursingault, and other physiological chemists, on the constituents of various kinds of food, showing the identity of albumen, fibrin, &c., of vegetables, with the albumen, fibrin, &c., of animals, with the object of proving the necessity or advisability of a more careful and scientific selection of articles of diet, considering them in a merely nutritive point of view. In the discussion which ensued, Mr. Whipple and Mr. J. Moore took the purely scientific side of the question, whilst Mr. Campkin, Mr. H. Moore, and Mr. Radford, contended that, although chemistry showed the constituent elements of food, and their comparative values as sustainers of life, yet that there was still something beyond the mere mechanical processes of the laboratory, and that that something was what was popularly known as "*the life.*" Also, that much, if not everything, depended on the peculiar idiosyncracy of each individual's organization, and to use a common saying, "*What was one man's meat was another man's poison.*" The President having replied to the various arguments, the meeting was adjourned to the 26th April, when a paper would be read by Mr. Campkin, on the "*Pope and his Dunces.*"—*City Press.*

An apothecary of Passy, named Cadel, has been condemned to a fortnight's imprisonment for gross imprudence. The offence consisted of his having sold for a sick person chicory, in which, by some means, a small quantity of belladonna had got mixed; and so the patient was seized with vomitings and other symptoms of poisoning. The man said that he sold the chicory as he received it, and that he could not be expected to examine minutely every small portion that he disposed of to see that no strange substance existed mixed with it; but the tribunal ruled that he was bound to do so.

At the West Riding Court, Bradford, a young man named Philips, fashionably clad, and wearing a monstache, was brought before Timothy Horsfall, Esq., charged with having hawked medicines for sale without being licensed, and thereby rendering himself liable to punishment under the Vagrant Act. The case was dismissed on the point raised by the defendant's advocate, that a man had a legal right to hawk for sale articles of his own making.

REVIEW.

THE CHEMIST'S COUNTER COMPANION; OR, COMPLETE RETAIL PRICE BOOK. By Joseph Goddard, of Leicester. Compiled for the Leicestershire Association of Chemists and Druggists. Sixth Edition; revised and corrected. Barclay and Sons, and Morgan Brothers, London, and all the principal wholesale Druggists. Price 4s. 6d.; by post 4s. 10d.

Decidedly the best book of the kind that we have seen; and if carried out in its integrity, one that cannot fail of being conducive to the convenience of every member of the trade. The idea of dividing the shop into imaginary compartments, we consider to be an excellent one, and the manner in which it has been carried out, simple and convenient. For instance, certain portions of the shop are respectively termed A, B, C, &c. If there are more than one row of shelves or drawers, they are numbered 1, 2, 3, &c. If an article, therefore, was located in the *first* row or drawer, in compartment A, it would be marked A 1. If in *second* row or drawer, compartment B, B 2, &c. The proper place for each article is entered opposite to it in a column provided for that purpose, and by one reference, the locality, price per 3j., per 3j., per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., per lb., retailer's price, surgeon's price, cost price, and the name of the house that supplied the article, can be ascertained. It must be obvious that, in case of a change of assistants, this will confer a great boon, as the new comer will be at once in possession of the information which otherwise would take him some little time to acquire. In the Index to wholesale houses, the name of the house is entered opposite a figure, which figure represents the house; thus, 1, A— and Co.; 2, B— and Co., would be represented in the general list by figures 1 or 2.

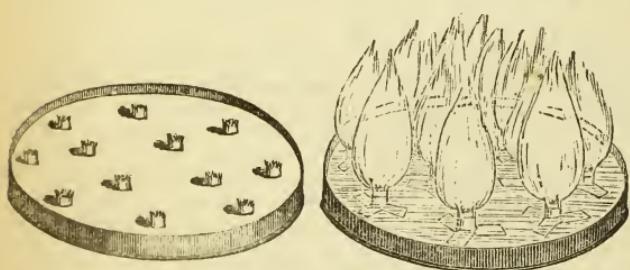
The dispensing price list is very convenient: but we hope *second class* medicines are seldom supplied, for in cases where life and death are involved, we think there should be *but one class*, and that *first*.

The general list of articles is very complete, and the list of sundries comprises nearly, if not all, the articles a druggist is likely to be called upon to supply; whilst at the end there is space left for the addition of any article that may have been omitted.

The arrival of the book at a sixth edition, is a proof of the estimation in which it is held by the trade; and if the suggestions contained in it be only complied with, the golden rule, "A proper place for everything, and everything in its place," would become a realized fact.

We are glad to find that the author has not spared expense in the "get up" of this work. A book of every day reference deserves good paper and binding, both of which are employed on the one before us. Such class works, from their nature, can only expect a limited circulation; we hope, therefore, that this will meet with the encouragement it deserves from those in whose interest it is produced. In our humble opinion, no chemist and druggist should be without it.

THE HOT AIR BATH OR LACONICUM.



as follows:—The person taking the bath, having all clothing removed, should sit upon a cane bottomed chair, upon which a towel has been folded. A blanket, placed over the back of the head, should fall over the shoulders, and the two ends should be fastened in front. Another blanket should then be brought under the chin, the two ends passing over the shoulders, so that, with the exception of the face, the entire body and the chair are *completely covered in to the ground*. The Laconicum, or air heater, is then lit and placed under the chair; and in the course of five minutes, the air is raised to 100 or 110 degrees Fahrenheit, producing, according to the time of taking the bath, a more or less profuse perspiration. We have tested the invention, and find that it acts efficiently and pleasantly; the watery vapour produced by the combustion of the stearine producing an abundant perspiration. In those cases of illness where it is desirable to produce a copious action of the skin, it is really a valuable appliance; by its employment many a chill that would naturally result in a severe cold, or even fatal inflammation, may be cut short at its very commencement. It will be issued at such a price that it can be retailed in tins at 1/- each, one being sufficient for two baths.

Price's Candle Company has recently produced a very ingenious contrivance for giving an extemporaneous hot air bath. It consists of a tin dish filled with the purest cocoa stearine, and having twelve short wicks supported in tubes, as shown in the cut, which represents it as supplied, and as lighted ready for use. It is employed

FRAGMENTA VETERINARIA.

WE have in recent articles directed the attention of our readers to the three veterinary schools now existing in Great Britain, viz., the one in London and two in Edinburgh. Of the two Scotch schools, only one, Professor Gamgee's, obtains for its pupils the diploma of the Royal College; whilst Professor Dick's school satisfies its students with a certificate, granted "after examination" by the Highland and Agricultural Society.

For years Professor Dick has persisted in a course of action totally at variance with the provisions insisted on in the Charter, and counter to the motto, "Vis unita fortior," to which every true veterinarian should subscribe.

Until the establishment of a second veterinary school in Edinburgh by Mr. John Gamgee, we never for a moment supposed that Professor Dick considered the privileges afforded by the Charter worth a thought. It happened, however, differently; for no sooner was it known that Mr. Gamgee sought for his school the recognition of Government, than the Professor commenced, and for a year sustained, a cruel and futile opposition; but in these days of progress and reform, it is needless to say that free trade flourished against monopoly: with right on his side Mr. Gamgee succeeded in overthrowing all obstacles raised, and in obtaining for his school the same privileges as those enjoyed by the students of the St. Pancras College, London.

As there are two ways by which a house may be entered—viz., one legitimately by the door, and the other illegitimately by the window—so there are two media of entrance into veterinary life: one properly into the profession by the obtainment of the Royal College diploma; the other improperly into veterinary existence by means of a certificate.

Unfortunately for the profession the possessors of certificates, "the graduates" from the St. Clyde Street School are permitted to receive commissions as veterinarians in Her Majesty's Service; in fact, the Government recognises a school which acts, and has for years acted in opposition to its mandates.

But is the Government to blame? and if not, who is the steward in office who controls the selection of candidates for veterinary appointments in Her Majesty's army? We answer, this highly responsible office is held by Mr. Wilkinson, Principal Veterinary Surgeon to the Army, and it rests with him to appoint or reject any candidates seeking veterinary commissions.

It is not, therefore, this gentleman's duty to grant commissions to those candidates alone who, by obtainment of a diploma, have become members of the Royal College, and to refuse commissions to those gentlemen who are simply the protégés of a private body, viz., the Highland and Agricultural Society. By this means he would compel Professor Dick's submission to the letter of the charter, which end is much to be desired, as it would fill up a miserable hiatus at present existing in the profession, would bring about unity, and speedily exemplify the truth of the veterinarians' motto, "Vis unita fortior."

The College of Veterinary Surgeons of New York.—[From the "New York Herald," of November 21st, 1859.]—Last year the legislature of this state supplied a great desideratum in the incorporation of the College of Veterinary Surgeons of New York. The result is that a handsome three-story brick and brown stone building, called the "Veterinary College Institute," has just been completed for its accommodation at the corner of Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, capable of accommodating fifty horses in the most superior manner, containing spacious stalls, thoroughly ventilated and comfortable, and with as much light as is usually admitted into the human dwelling. The institute is designed to teach both the theory and practice of medicine for the horse—to have a museum, a dissecting-room, and a lecture-room for the anatomy, physiology, pathology, and diseases of that animal, and for the propagation of useful knowledge as regards his management in health, so as to prevent disease, and to derive all the benefit from the horse of which he is capable; to furnish reliable information as regards the breeding of the animal, so as to enable the public to obtain the best stock, and to perpetuate it; and, lastly, to have a model range of stables to teach by practical example how the horse ought to be taken care of, and to exhibit those improvements which art has invented to better his condition.

The New York College of Veterinary Surgeons, as incorporated, consists of the following:—the faculty—John Campbell Ralston, M.R.C.V.S., &c., Professor of Veterinary Theory and Practice, president; John Busteed, M.D., Professor of Veterinary Anatomy and Surgery; R. Ogden Doremus, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, New York Medical College. Censors:—Professor Parker, M.D., Professors Mott, Draper, and Van Buren, M.D., University Medical College; Professors Horace Green, Carnochan, and Davis, M.D., New York Medical College.

In the "Veterinarian" for November last, a paper appeared from the pen of Mr. P. Smale, V.S., Leamington, "on the use of valerianic acid in pleuro-pneumonia."

The above gentleman made a chemical analysis of the urine of several cows, the subjects of pleuro-pneumonia, and in every case he found a total absence of hippuric acid, and instead thereof a large quantity of glucose and oxalic acid; the one proved by the addition of lime to the urine, which caused the formation of the characteristic crystals, viz., octohedra of oxalate of lime; the other by Trommer's cupreous-potassiac test, and by crystallisation after evaporation. He therefore considered that by administering some organic acid that would unite

glucose from some compounds easily eliminated by the kidneys, he might thereby prevent the existence of oxalic in the system.

He writes, "I fixed upon valerianic acid on account of its formula. I administered it in combination spancemics daily, and at the expiration of five or six days I found the urine restored to its natural character, with the usual amount of hippuric acid, and without any other abnormalities; while the pleuretic symptoms disappeared, especially the characteristic grunt when animals are pressed on or about the lumbar region. The appetite returned with the secretion of milk, and after a few days' continuance of treatment there was not a visible trace of the disease left in any of the cases I have thus treated."

"The following formula may perhaps show the manner in which this change is effected,—

1 eq.	Valerianic acid	C ₁₀	H ₁₀	O ₄
1 eq.	Glucose	C ₁₂	H ₁₄	O ₁₄
+ 1 eq.	Ammonia		NH ₃	
+14 eq.	Oxygen			O ₁₄
		C ₂₂	NH ₂₇	O ₃₂
				= 4 CO ₂ + 18 HO + 1 eq. Hippuric acid.
- 4 eq.	CO ₂	C ₄		O ₈
-18 eq.	HO		H ₁₈	O ₁₈
= 1 eq.	Hippuric acid	C ₁₈	NH ₉	O ₆ "

Epizootic Aphtha, commonly known as the foot and mouth complaint, is a febrile and highly contagious disease, readily communicable to different species of animals, and for this reason is designated a panzootic affection.

Although this disease is met with in the horse, hare, pig, &c., yet it is most commonly noticed in the ox and sheep, in which animals it occurs as a vesicular eruption, breaking out on the gums, lips, teats, and around the coronary surface of the hoof.

In this disease the ox exhibits the following symptoms,—suspension of rumination, constipation, great flow of saliva from the mouth, and severe lameness.

Milk obtained from aphous cows should never be drunk, as it is very likely to produce a similar disease in the human subject. To prove this fact, Hertwig, together with Villain and Mann, drank the warm milk of an aphous cow, and the result was that they all became subjects of the severe inflammation of the throat, associated with vesicular eruptions. Professor Simons gave warm milk taken from an aphous cow to young pigs, and in each case aphtha resulted.

Epizootic aphtha spreads amongst sheep as a consequence of actual contact with the virus, which is deposited on the pasture by one and taken up by another, either through the medium of the mouth or digits, and by this means a whole flock soon becomes affected.

Treatment—Wash the mouth, lips, and teats with sulphuric acid and water, half an ounce of the former to a pint of the latter, and the feet with equal parts of hydrochloric acid and water; and administer daily nitrate of potash and chloride of sodium, of each three ounces. If the udder becomes affected, or induration of the teat supervenes, warm fomentations must be constantly applied to the part, and a tube should be put up the teat, in order to facilitate the escape of milk.

Purgatives for horses:—

One year old	-	-	-	Aloes 3 <i>i</i>
Two	"	-	-	" 3 <i>ii</i>
Three	"	-	-	" 3 <i>iii</i>
Four	"	and upwards	-	" 3 <i>v</i>

In cases of colic Aloes 3*i* may be given with impunity.

Mr. Bull, who inquires for a good formula, in liquid form, for foot rot and lameness in sheep, is recommended to well pare the horn of the foot, and dress every other day with hydrochloric acid and water, of each equal parts.

Wanted a good form for a Constitution Ball, to contain 2 drams of aloes, and to remain pliable or soft, as the applicant after trying various means fails to produce one that will keep soft only for a short time; they become hard, and in the hands of ignorant grooms do a great injury to the horse. One that will become soft by the warmth of the hand before giving, and to keep something like its original form for a reasonable time, is desirable. [The ball to contain half a drachm of potassium tartrate of antimony, and one drachm of aloes, and make up with glycerine instead of treacle. Keep the balls when made in a secured tin case.]

At the time of our going to press, the appeal on behalf of Mr. Elliott made in the columns of our last has been very feebly responded to. Sums of 5*s.* have been received from Messrs. Corbett and Smith, of Bromsgrove; Bull, of Royston; J. Gunn, of Hambleton; R. Wood, Macclesfield; and the Proprietor of the "Chemist and Druggist;" 3*s.* from S. Hall, Eastbourne; 2*s. 6d.* J. Roberts, at Mr. Raynor's, Radcliffe Bridge; D. Ward, Ongar; W. Read, Helmsley; per Mr. Highway, of Walsall, 5*s.* each from Messrs. H. Highway; G. W. Watkins; H. Grove; T. Hazledine; and 2*s. 6d.* each from G. Walker; E. R. Archer; F. P. Hubbard; T. Stackhoud; and J. Day.

THE HISTORY OF CHYMISTRY.

CHAPTER VI.

PORCELAIN is also one of the arts for which we are indebted to the ancients, though it is, doubtless, not of equal antiquity with those we have already treated upon. Its origin appears to be in some obscurity, and it cannot be discovered who first found it out. It is, however, known from the annals of Feou-leang, a city in China, that since the year 442 of our era, the workmen of King-te-tching, a village in the district to which Feou-leang belongs, celebrated for its production of the finest and best porcelain of China, as also on account of its extent and the mass of its population, have always furnished the Emperor with porcelain; and that one or two mandarins were sent from court to inspect their labours. But the invention of porcelain must be much older than this epocha. It is not known whether the Chinese were indebted to chance for it, or to the repeated efforts of inventive genius.

The word *porcelain* is of European derivation; none of the syllables which compose it can even be pronounced or written by the Chinese, whose language does not comprehend any such sounds. It is probable that we are indebted to the Portuguese for it. The word *porcellana*, however, in their language, signifies properly a cup or dish; and they themselves distinguish all works of porcelain by the general name of *loca*. Porcelain is called in China *tsé-ki*.

The art of making porcelain is one of those in which the Europeans have been excelled by oriental nations. The first porcelain that was seen in Europe was brought from Japan and China. The whiteness, transparency, fineness, neatness, elegance, and even the magnificence of this pottery, which soon became the ornament of sumptuous tables, did not fail to excite the admiration and industry of Europeans, and with what success their efforts have been crowned we need not here mention. The first European porcelains were made in Saxony and in France; and afterwards in England, Germany, and Italy.

The Chinese workmen had formerly the secret of making a very singular kind of porcelain: they painted upon the sides of the vessels fishes, insects, and other animals, which could not be perceived until it was filled with water. This secret is in a great measure lost.

The illustrious Reaumur first attended to the manufacture of porcelain as a science, and communicated his researches in two memoirs before the Academy of Sciences in 1727 and 1729. He did not satisfy himself with considering the external appearance, the painting and gilding, which of course are only ornaments not essential to the porcelain, but he endeavoured to examine it internally; and having broken pieces of the Japanese, Saxon, and French porcelains, he examined the difference of their grains (which is the name given to their internal structure). The grain of the Japanese porcelain appeared to him to be fine, close, compact, moderately smooth, and somewhat shining. The grain of the Saxon porcelain was found to be still more compact, not granulous, smooth, shining like enamel. Lastly, the porcelain of St. Cloud had a grain much less close and fine than that of Japan, shining very little, if at all, and resembling the grain of sugar.

From these first observations Mr. Reaumur perceived that porcelains differed considerably. That he might examine them further he exposed them to a violent heat. More essential differences than those of the grain appeared upon this trial; for the Japanese porcelain was unalterable by the fire, and all the European melted.

This essential difference betwixt the Japanese and European porcelains suggested to Mr. Reaumur a very ingenious thought, and in many respects true concerning the nature of porcelain in general. As all porcelains somewhat resemble glass in consistence and transparency, though they are less compact and much less transparent, Mr. Reaumur considered them as semivitrifications. But every substance may appear, and may actually be in a semivitrified state in two ways; for, first, it may be entirely composed of vitrifiable or fusible matters; and, in this case, by exposing it to the action of fire it will be actually melted or vitrified, if the heat be sufficiently strong and long-continued. But as this change is not made instantly, especially when the heat is not very violent, and as it passes through different states or degrees, which may be more easily observed as the heat is better managed; hence, by stopping in proper time the application of heat to porcelain made in this manner, we may obtain it in an intermediate state betwixt those of crude earths and of completely vitrified substances, and also possessed of the semitransparency, and of the other sensible qualities of porcelain. It is known, also, that if such porcelain were exposed to a stronger degree of heat it would then be completely fused and entirely vitrified. But the European

porcelains tried by Mr. Reaumur had this fusibility, from which he concluded that their composition was founded upon the above-mentioned principle.

In the second place, a paste of porcelain may be composed of fusible and vitrifiable matter, mixed with a certain proportion of another matter which is absolutely unfusible in the fires of our furnaces. We may easily perceive that if such a mixture were exposed to a heat sufficient to melt entirely the vitrifiable ingredient, this matter would actually melt, but as it is intermixed with another matter which does not melt, and which consequently preserves its consistency and opacity, the whole must form a compound partly opaque and partly transparent, or, rather, a semitransparent mass; that is, a semivitrified substance or porcelain, but of a kind very different from the former; for as the fusible part of this latter has produced all its effect, and as it has been as much fused as it can be during the baking of the porcelain, the compound may be exposed a second time to a more violent fire, without approaching nearer to a complete vitrification, or without departing from its state of porcelain. But as oriental porcelain had precisely these appearances and properties, Mr. Reaumur concluded, with reason, that it was composed upon this principle; and he afterwards confirmed his opinion by undeniable facts.

Mr. Reaumur examined the pe-tun-tse and kao-lin of the Chinese, and having exposed them separately to a violent fire, he discovered that the pe-tun-tse had fused without addition, and that the kao-lin had given no sign of fusibility. He afterwards mixed these matters and formed cakes of them, which by baking were converted into porcelain similar to that of China. Mr. Reaumur easily found that the pe-tun-tse of the Chinese was a hard stone of the kind called *vitrifiable*, but much more fusible than any of those which were known in Europe; and that the kao-lin was a talky matter, reduced to a very fine powder. He afterwards attempted to make an artificial pe-tun-tse, by mixing our vitrifiable stones with salts capable of rendering them fusible, or even by substituting for it glass ready formed, and by adding to these such substances as he thought might be substituted for kao-lin. In 1739 he gave a process for converting common glass to a singular kind of porcelain, to which he had given his name.

Although Mr. Reaumur's notions have some of them since proved incorrect, he surmounted many difficulties, and succeeded in placing the manufacture of porcelain as a science upon a somewhat satisfactory basis.

Mr. Guettard also published an account of his discoveries on the subject in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences for the year 1765. Some of his experiments were made together with the then Duke of Orleans, to whom he was attached, The Count de Lauragnais, of the Academy of Sciences, engaged in the pursuit of porcelain for several years with great ardour and constancy. He spared neither trouble nor expense to attain his purpose, which was to make porcelain equal in all respects to that of China and Japan. He showed some pieces made by him in the year 1766, to the members of the Academy of Sciences. The persons appointed by them to examine it gave their opinion, "That of all the porcelains made in the country, that of the Count de Lauragnais most resembles the porcelain of China and Japan, in solidity, grain, and unfusibility."

It would be beside our purpose here to note the more modern achievements in the science.

For want of space in our last number, we omitted the following paragraph in our article on glass :—

The process of tinging glass and enamels by preparations of gold was attempted about the beginning of the last century. In a tract of Libavius, entitled *Alchymia*, printed in 1606, he conjectures that the colour of the ruby proceeds from gold, and that gold dissolved and brought to redness, might be made to communicate a like colour to factitious gems and glass.

AN ELEGANT STICKING-PLASTER.—The American Druggists' Circular gives the following formula for plaster for dressing wounds of almost any character. It is much neater than the common adhesive plaster, and may be made by any one at trifling expense. Dissolve $\frac{3}{5}$ ss. of benzoin in $\frac{1}{5}$ vi. of rectified spirit; in a separate vessel dissolve $\frac{3}{5}$ j. of isinglass in water; strain each solution, mix them, and let the mixture rest, so that the grosser parts may subside; when the clear liquor is cold, it will form a jelly. Take a piece of black or flesh-coloured silk, stretch it over a frame or other apparatus fitted for the occasion; warm the solution and apply it to the silk with a brush ten or twelve times. To prevent its cracking, it may be finished off when it is quite dry with a solution of $\frac{3}{5}$ iv. of Chian turpentine in $\frac{1}{5}$ vi. of tinct. benzoës.

ATROPINE:

ITS HISTORY, PREPARATION, PROPERTIES, ACTIONS, USES, &c.

HISTORY.—M. Brande, in his analysis of Belladonna, found Supermalate of Atropia, Pseudo-toxin,* Phytocolla, gum, starch, wax, albumen, chlorophylle, lignin, &c.; to these Lueckind discovered a crystallizable alkali of a volatile character, having a strong ammoniacal odour, which, when swallowed in doses of two or three grains, causes intense heat of the throat and constriction of the larynx, and which he named Belladonnin. Later, Richter found in Belladonna a new volatile crystallizable acid, which he has termed Atropic Acid.† The discovery, therefore, of Atropine is ascribed to Brande, Meir, and Richter about the year 1819. M. Brande procured it from the leaves of Belladonna, and Meir and Richter from the roots. But previous to the discovery of Atropine by M. Brande, M. Melandri and M. Vanquelin had examined Belladonna. Melandri obtained from the leaves a soft, green, resinous substance, extractive matter, binoxalate of magnesia, oxalatae of lime, and chloride of potassium; in the berries he discovered a colouring matter—a delicate test of alkalies and acids.‡ Vanquelin found in the juice of Belladonna an azotised substance in combination with acetic acid, a bitter nauseous matter, insoluble when combined with tannic acid, yielding ammonia by destructive distillation; sulphate, nitrate, hydrochlorate, binoxalate, and acetate of potassa.§ M. Vanquelin's analysis followed that of Melandri's; then that of M. Brande's; after which a Swiss chemist || investigated Belladonna, and procured from it Atropine.

Belladonna has been known as a poison for a great number of years. "Buchanan, the Scotch historian, ascribes the victory of Macbeth over the Danes to the infusion of these berries in some ale and wine sent to Sweno during a truce." Its inebriating properties were also formerly well known.¶

PREPARATION.—The following is the process of M. Meir:—A strong tincture is made of the fresh dried roots of Belladonna; lime slaked is then added to the tincture in the proportion of 1 part to 24 parts of the roots; then digest, frequently shaking for 24 hours; then filter, and to the filtered liquor add drop by drop of sulphuric acid until it reddens litmus paper; then filter again, and distil off more than half the spirit. To the remaining tincture add some water, and distil off all the spirit; filter again, and evaporate until the liquid is reduced to 1-12th of the weight of the roots employed. When cold, add drop by drop of a strong solution of carbonate of potash until a dark grey powder is precipitated; after twelve hours collect the crystals on a filter, press between folds of blotting paper, and dry them. These are further purified by washing in distilled water, or by crystallization out of alcohol and the use of animal charcoal.

PROPERTIES.—Atropine appears in silky acicular crystals, white and sparkling, somewhat resembling sulphate of quinine. According to Platna its formula is $C_{34} H_{22} N O_6$. It is inodorous, but has a bitter and acrid taste. It is soluble in 200 parts of cold water, 55 of hot, and in 2 of cold alcohol. At 212° Fah. it is volatilised and deposited like a coat of varnish. It is precipitated from its solution by infusion of galls, by yellow bark, and by chloride of platinum and chloride of gold. When heated with potash or soda it decomposes, emitting ammoniacal gas. It possesses the properties of Belladonna in a high degree by having a very powerful poisonous nature.

ACTIONS AND USES.—This alkaloid is seldom given internally on account of its varied actions; but externally it is used for dilating the pupil of the eye in cases of cataract, glaucoma, &c. From one to two grains dissolved in one ounce of water, and a few drops applied to the eye instantly produces an effect. The dose of Atropine is from 1-40th to 1-10th of a grain.

CALOMEL:

ITS HISTORY, PREPARATION, PROPERTIES, ADULTERATION, ACTIONS, AND USES, DOSES, &c.

[Communicated by R. A.]

FOREIGN NAMES.—French: Protochlorure de mercure, Mercure doux, Calomélas. Italian: Chloruro de mercurio, Calomelano, Mercurio sublimato dolce. German: Einfach chlorquecksilber, Quecksilberchlorür, Versüstees quecksilber.

HISTORY.—Calomel has been known since at least the beginning of the seventeenth century. In Scotland it seems to have been a rare drug so lately as 1666. Beguin, in 1608, and Oswald Croll, in 1609, are the first Europeans who mention this compound. It seems to have been prepared artificially, and administered internally by the Hindoos, at very early periods.

* Pseudo-toxin is a brownish yellow substance, insoluble in alcohol and ether, but soluble in water.

† Pharm. Cent. Blatt für, 1839, p. 614.

‡ Ann. de Chim., lxxv. p. 223.

§ Ann. de Chim., lxxii. p. 53.

|| M. Peschier, we believe.

¶ In Shakespeare's play of "Macbeth," Act I. Scene 3, Banquo on the sudden disappearance of the weird sisters is made to remark:—

"Have we eaten of the insane root
That takes the reason prisoner?"

(Flemming and Ainslie.) Mr. Hatchett also informs us that it had been long known to the natives of Thibet. Its discoverer is unknown. It has had a great variety of names. The term Calomelas, and mercurius calomelanus (Calomelas, from *καλός* good, and *μελας* black,) was first used by Sir Theodore Turquet de Mayenne, in consequence, as some say, of his having had a favourite "black servant" who prepared it; or, according to others, because it was a good remedy for the "black bile." Sir Theodore Turquet de Mayenne was a French physician, who was born in 1572, who settled in England in 1616, where he was physician to James I., and Charles I., and died in Chelsea in 1655. He had been proscribed by the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, because he had made use of antimonial medicines contrary to their express prohibition. Native calomel, or cornes mercury, occurs in crust. It is found at Deux Ponts, Carniola, and in Spain.

PREPARATION.—All the British Colleges give directions for the preparation of this salt. The manufacture of this substance, on a great scale, may be made in two ways. The cheapest and most direct consists in mixing 1 and $\frac{1}{3}$ part of pure quicksilver, with 1 part of nitric acid, of S. P. gravity from 1·2 to 1·25, and in digesting the mixture till no more metal can be dissolved, or till the liquid has assumed a yellow colour. At the same time, a solution of 1 part of common salt is made in 32 parts of distilled water, to which a little muriatic acid is added, and when heated to nearly the boiling point, it is mixed with the mercurial solution. The two salts exchange bases, and a protochloride of mercury precipitates in a white powder, which, after having been digested for some time in the acidulous supernatant liquor, is to be washed with the greatest care in cold distilled water, and gradually increasing its heat. It may be necessary here to remark, that the method of performing the process of washing is by no means a matter of indifference, but which has received great attention from all the colleges. The London and Edinburgh Colleges recommend boiling distilled water, while the Dublin College advises common water without heat. Many spring waters, and among these the water of Edinburgh, promptly decomposes calomel if poured over it hot, converting it partially into metallic mercury and corrosive sublimate, the latter of which is dissolved. The Dublin College, therefore, is right in recommending the water to be cold. The circumstances which may injure the process are the following:—1st. When less mercury is employed than the acid can dissolve there is formed a deuto-nitrate of mercury, which forms some corrosive sublimate with the common salt, and causes a proportional defalcation of calomel. 2nd. If the liquors are perfectly neutral at the moment of mixing them, some sub-nitrate of mercury is thrown down, which cannot be removed by washing, and which gives a noxious contamination to the bland calomel. The acid prescribed in the above formula obviates this danger. This method of preparing calomel was first suggested by Scheele, but corrected by Mr. Chenevix.

The second mode of manufacturing calomel is to grind very carefully 4 parts of corrosive sublimate with 3 parts of quicksilver, adding a little water or spirit to repress the noxious dust during trituration. The mass is then put into a glass globe, and sublimed at a temperature gradually raised. The quicksilver combines with the dento-chloride, and converts it into the protochloride of calomel. The following formula, upon the same principle, was recommended to the chemical manufacturer in Brande's Journal for July, 1818:—Prepare an oxy-sulphate of mercury, by boiling 25 lbs. of mercury with 35 lbs. of sulphuric acid to dryness; triturate 31 lbs. of this dry salt with 21 lbs. 4 ozs. of mercury until the globules disappear, and then add 17 lbs. of common salt, the whole to be well mixed and sublimed in earthen vessels. Between 41 and 48 lbs. of pure calomel are thus produced. It is to be washed and levigated in the usual way. The above is the process used at the Apothecaries' Hall, London. The oxy-sulphate is made in an iron pot, and the sublimation in earthen vessels. The crystalline, or cake of calomel, should be separated from the accompanying grey powder which is nearest the glass, and consists of mercury mixed with corrosive sublimate. An ingenious modification of the latter process, for which a patent, now expired, was obtained by Mr. Jewell, consists in conducting the sublimed vapours over an extensive surface of water, contained in a covered cistern, and by which process, Jewell's Patent Calomel, and Howard's Hydrosublimate or Hydro-Calomel was obtained. The calomel thus procured is a most superior article, in an impalpable powder, propitious to its medical efficacy. Mr. Ossian Henry, of Paris, found that the same purpose may be accomplished by admitting the vapour in an atmosphere of steam, and which has been generally adopted, being admitted into the French Codex to produce the "Mecure donx à la vapeur." Many English chemists have, however, been in the habit of subliming the calomel into a large chamber full of air.* M. Soubeiran has now adopted this method, having first proposed a current of cold air, as had been done by Mr. Dann, of Stuttgart.

PROPERTIES.—It volatizes by heat, and under pressure fuses. It is insoluble in cold water and alcohol. According to Donovan† and others, calomel suffers partial decomposition by long boiling in water, and a solution is obtained which contains mercury and chlorine (bichloride of mercury). By exposure to light, calomel becomes dark coloured, in consequence, according to Dumas, of the transformation of a small portion into mercury and bichloride. It is usually in the state of a dull white mass, but when it has been slowly sublimed it is crystallised in four-sided prisms terminated by pyramids. Heat changes its colour to yellow,

* Pharm. Journal, ii. pp. 586 and 659.

† Ann. Phil. xiv. 323.

which again gives place to white under refrigeration. Boiling muriatic acid resolves it into bichloride and mercury; boiling sulphuric acid, into bichloride and bisulphate of the peroxide; nitric acid, into bichloride and nitrate of peroxide. The alkalies and their carbonates, solution of sulphurated hydrogen, the hydro-sulphurets, solution of soap, and several of the metals, antimony, iron, lead, copper, and their salts, also decompose the chloride of mercury. It is quite tasteless. Its specific gravity is 7.1758, according to Hassenfratz. Rouelle found it soluble in 1152 parts of boiling water. The analyses by Zaboda, Chenevix, Stromeyer, Proust, and others, show it to be a compound of—

2 atoms of mercury,	= 25.
1 " chlorine,	= 4.5
<hr/>	
29.5	

So that its atomic weight is 29.5. It is analogous to the suboxide of mercury.

ADULTERATION.—Calomel is very commonly supposed to be subject to adulteration with corrosive sublimate, but that supposition is doubtful. Christison tells us he analysed specimens from ten different shops without finding above a thousandth part of corrosive sublimate in any of them. The chief impurities to be kept in view are corrosive sublimate, sal ammoniac, and fixed white powders. The Edinburgh formula of tests will detect them all: sal ammoniac will communicate its peculiar taste; corrosive sublimate will be removed by agitation with sulphuric ether, and on evaporation of the ether may be discovered by its proper tests, especially caustic potash solution, which turns it yellow.

ACTIONS AND USES.—Calomel is the most convenient and most generally applicable of all the mild mercurials. It is irritant, stimulant, antiphlogistic or sedative, cathartic, diuretic, diaphoretic, cholagogue, anthelmintic, and alterative. Its irritant effects amount to poisoning in some constitutions, the irritation caused in the alimentary canal is so violent; but doubts exist whether it is generally irritant, even in large doses, as to justly ranking it an irritant poison, for large doses have been given to animals which caused death, not by the local irritation, but by inducing great nervous prostration or severe ptyalism. In the human subject, when the alimentary canal is in a state of morbid irritation, as in dysentery, scrupulous doses of calomel, instead of increasing irritation, produce a sedative effect. As a stimulant, it is invaluable to the circulation, absorption, and secretion: its stimulant effects over the circulation is manifested during the excitement of mercurialism. The influence of calomel in exciting absorption is evidently often independent of its constitutional action, being evinced, for example, in the removal of glandular obstructions under the administration of doses which do not appreciably affect the mouth. In like manner it unquestionably possesses the property of stimulating various secreting organs, of rousing the liver to increased discharge of bile, the kidneys to increased discharge of urine, and also the skin to increased perspiration; but increased secretion is established with more certainty by calomel when its operation is aided by some other remedy, which acts peculiarly on the secreting organ whose function the practitioner desires to influence. Calomel has also a sedative or antiphlogistic effect in frequent small doses of iii grs. ad v grs., especially when united with opium. This combination is employed in pleuritis, peripneumonia, croup, laryngitis, hepatic enteritis and other inflammatory diseases, in fevers, syphilis, and chronic visceral diseases. The properties of calomel are particularly manifested in the cure of remittent fevers: in typhus, and severe cases of yellow fevers, and spasmodic or malignant cholera, dysentery, and liver affections, Dr. Griffin asserts he found calomel most useful. He affirms it proved a most successful medicine in cholera, controlling its progress in 84 out of 100 cases. It is a cathartic in many instances, even when taken alone in the dose of v gr., but this action is rendered more effective when combined with other cathartics. Its effect as a diuretic is seldom developed, unless it is combined with other diuretics, such as squills (in cases of dropsy, &c.), digitalis, and the like. In combination with opium, James's powder, guaiacum, ipecacuanha, and other diaphoretics, or in the form of Plummer's pill, its diaphoretic properties are exhibited. As an anthelmintic, it is in frequent use, and forms one of the active ingredients of many nostrums sold for worms.

Calomel is very frequently used as an alterative in glandular affections, chronic skin diseases, and disordered conditions of the digestive organs. The alterative action seems to be the most obscure of all its recognised properties. When it is given in small doses and at distant intervals, although no obvious effect may be occasioned by each singly, there is at length produced in various cachetic states of the body, an alteration in the state of the patient from worse to better. The only physiological phenomena obviously attending the alteration of habit are improvement of appetite, cleaning of the tongue, a more healthy condition of the discharge from the bowels, and a more perspirable state of the skin. Its alterative properties are best secured when administered in doses of from grs. i. ad ij. every other evening, or once in twenty-four hours.

Doses.—The doses of calomel necessarily varies with the intention of its administration. As an alterative, gr. i. to gr. ij. every twenty-four hours; as a sedative, gr. x. to 3*j.*; and as a topical stimulant to the duodenum, preparatory to a purgative, from gr. iiij. to gr. v.; as a topical application in Lepra, and dry scaly diseases of the skin, an ointment composed of 3*i.* of calomel, 3*iv.* of tar ointment, and $\frac{3}{2}$ *i.* of lard, no local remedy is followed by such decided benefit.

NOTIONS AND CHIPS.

Pure olive oil becomes solid in contact with nitrous acid, but if it be adulterated with any other oil this result does not ensue.

Carbonate of ammonia is composed of the four organic elements—carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen; it is all pure manure.

On the Continent great quantities of artificial tapioca are now manufactured from potato-starch.

Ivory; cut in slices of a thickness of 1-20th of an inch, becomes transparent and flexible when immersed in liquid phosphoric acid of a specific gravity of 1.131. The ivory is washed, after immersion, in clean water, and dried with a linen cloth.

A recent traveller in Spain describes an itinerant dentist, in the public square of Cadiz, to whom a patient, in the shape of a pain-stricken muleteer, came griping at his jaw, for assistance. The grave quack did not dismount, hardly stooped in his saddle, but with one experienced, far-sighted, keen glance at the cavernous tooth, drew a long Toledo rapier, with a curious twisted steel hilt, that hung by his side, slipped the point under the muleteer's black fang, and scooped it out with a single twitch. With military precision he wiped his sword, slipped it back into his sheath, held out his hand for the twopenny fee, touched his sombrero, and rode gravely off.

The Druggists in Alloa agreed, four years ago, not to open their shops on the Sabbath day. "In all cases of emergency, where medical aid prescribes, applications will be attended to at the private door." A move, we think, in the right direction.

Mr. Buckland succeeded in transforming the wild oat, in the course of three or four years, into a valuable corn plant, much heavier, and very different in appearance, from its normal condition, by selecting each year the largest and finest looking seeds, and placing them in circumstances favourable to their development. Professor Buckman, of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, has, in like manner, obtained good agricultural vetches from *Vicia Sylvatica*, the common wood vetch.

In a communication to the Academy of Sciences in Paris, M. Chevalier states that the workmen concerned in the manufacture of sulphate of quinine are subject to cutaneous eruption, and also a peculiar fever.

Among the novel applications of photography may be mentioned the production, by its aid, of cheap music.

The castor oil plant, which abounds in Algeria, and is there treated as a weed, has recently been turned to a profitable account by some of the colonists, as a food for silkworms.

The Calcutta correspondent of *The Times* says, a very heavy addition is to be made to the tax on Gunjah.

A Miss Meredith, of Mogtree Limekiln, near Ludlow, has recently died in the greatest agony, from the effects of applying some tallow to her lip, which had become chapped by the wind. The tallow is supposed to have contained some poisonous matter or fat that had been much decomposed.

Chloroform has been struck out of the list of articles to be admitted free of duty.

M. Wicke calls the attention of toxicologists and others to the fact that some filtering papers contain lead. A piece four inches square yielded him a distinct precipitate of sulphide of lead.

An enterprising physician at Warrington has originated a new system of accommodation for pedestrians, in the shape of stone seats placed at intervals along the highways.

A man aged 54 was admitted into the London Hospital on March 3, having swallowed about two ounces of strong oil of vitriol. His tongue and lips were whitened and excoriated, and he suffered excruciating pain referred to region of the stomach. Chalk and milk were freely administered, but he died about six hours after taking the poison. The act was suicidal. This made the seventh case of poisoning by one of the strong mineral acids, admitted into the London Hospital within the last few months.

M. H. Carron has devised a new process for the isolation of the metal calcium.

A statue of Adam, the eminent chemist, has been exhibited lately at Paris, prior to its removal to Montpellier, his birthplace.

The mischief caused to the oak trees by the gall nuts that have of late years appeared upon them, has increased so rapidly, particularly in the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucestershire, and Somerset, that unless some check can be given to their development, a stop will be put to the raising of oak timber.

Dr. Geo. W. Lawrence has been elected Lecturer on Botany at the Middlesex Hospital.

The Paris "Presse" mentions the following singular fact:—Three women were on Tuesday week taken in labour and delivered in the public streets; one at the foot of a tree in the Rue d'Allemagne, the second in the Rue de Meaux, and the third on the Boulevard de Magenta. All three were conveyed to the Hôpital de Lariboissière, and with their children are doing well.

Concentrated lime water is made by dissolving lime in water, to which sugar has been added; the addition of the sugar causes a much larger quantity of lime to be held in solution.

QUERIES.

[*No Communications will be attended to unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Correspondents requiring answers must send their queries early in the month. This part of our journal will in future receive our most careful attention, and we doubt not that with the assistance of our Subscribers it will prove a very valuable and important feature. We shall be glad of this assistance with such queries as we are unable to answer.*]

W.—First query:—(1) Pale shellac, $\frac{3}{4}$ xxij.; rect. spt., Oiv.: dissolve with a gentle heat. (2) Shellae, $\frac{3}{4}$ iv.; frankincense, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.; rect. spt., Oj.: dissolve with a gentle heat. Second query:—Spt. rect., Cij.; gum sandarach, 5 lb.; put them into a tin bottle, cork securely, and agitate frequently, placing the tin occasionally in hot water till the gum is dissolved; then add Oij. of pale turpentine varnish.

J. J. M.—It is a colourless salt which crystallises in rhomboidal plates; its taste is cool and similar to nitre. When rubbed in the dark it becomes luminous. It is soluble in hot water, but only slightly so in cold. It was formerly thought to act by supplying oxygen to the system where a deficiency of that principle appeared to exist; it is said to act as a diuretic. Pereira considered that it was analogous to nitrate of potash in its therapeutic effects; and thought its medicinal action had not been sufficiently demonstrated, and somewhat over-rated.

J. H. WAITE.—The following is a formula for Crème d'Amande, with the appearance you desire:—Clarified lard, 7 lb.; potash ley (containing 26 per cent. of caustic potash), $3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.; rectified spirit, 3 oz.; otto of almonds, 2 drachms. *Manipulation.*—Melt the lard in a porcelain vessel by a salt-water bath, or by a steam heat under 15 lbs. pressure; then run in the ley *very slowly*, agitating the whole time. When about half the ley is in, the mixture begins to curdle; it will, however, become so firm that it cannot be stirred. The crème is then finished, but is not pearly; it will, however, assume that appearance by long trituration in a mortar, gradually adding the alcohol, in which has been dissolved the perfume.

C. C. and J. P. will find the following a good formula for a first-class mixed perfume:—Esprit de rose triple, 1 pint; esprit de rose de pomade, esprit de tubercuse, esprit de jasmin, esprit fleur d'orange, esprit de cassie, esprit de violette, from pomade, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ pint; extract of cedar, $\frac{1}{4}$ pint; extract of vanilla, extract of ambergris, extract of musk, of each 2 ozs.; otto of almonds, otto of neroli, otto of cloves, of each 10 drops; otto of bergamot, 1 oz. These ingredients are to remain together for at least a fortnight, then filtered prior to sale.

H. B.—Yes to first query. In regard to the second, the only work with which we are acquainted suitable for the purpose is Sowerby's British Botany; but it is a very expensive work.

J. L.—A druggist is justified in recommending any simple medicines in the way of business across the counter, but *not in undertaking the treatment of disease*.

H. W. HORTON.—The pills are stuck singly on the point of a very thin wire, four or five inches in length, and then dipped into a hot and highly concentrated syrup, to which a little gelatine has been added so as to coat them completely; the wire is then inserted into a pin-cushion, or a vessel containing fine sand, and left until dry: the pins may then be easily removed by simply warming them, by placing the centre of each for a second or two in the flame of a spirit-lamp or candle.

A. Z.—It should be written "spoonfuls," not spoonful.

In reply to the queries in our two last numbers, H. J. B. has favoured us with the following:—"Put $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. of Potass. Nit. Pur. and $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. of Ammon. Mur. Pulv. into $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. of Spt. V. R., or pure alcohol, and put this mixture into a glass tube 10 inches long and 2 or 3 inches in diameter, the upper extremity of which must be covered with a piece of skin or bladder pierced with small holes. If the weather is to be fine, the solid matter will remain at the bottom of the tube; if rain is to fall in a short time, some of the solid particles rise and fall in the alcohol, which becomes somewhat thick and troubled; when a storm, or even a squall, is about to come on, all the solid matters rise from the bottom of the tube and form a crust on the surface of the alcohol, which appears in a state of fermentation."

S. H.—We do not find any notice of the internal use of the Areka Nut in Pereira's *Materia Medica*. Its constituents are, according to Morin, tannin, gallic acid, gluten, red insoluble matter, fixed oil, gum, oxalate of lime, and lignin. It is chiefly used as a masticatory in India.

In reply to W. BULL's query in our last number, Mr. G. E. Goddard, 3, Chapel Street, Belgrave Square, London, informs us that he is a maker of a "Light Pink Boot-top Powder," which he can supply to the trade at the rate of 6s. per dozen.

A. B. C.—Both the phosphate and perphosphate of iron have been used by Mr. Carmichael in the treatment of cancerous diseases, and the phosphate was employed by Dr. Venables with success in diabetes. The dose of the phosphate is from gr. ij. to gr. x. in the form of powder, pill, or electuary. It is used externally in the form of dusting powder, paste, lotion, or ointment.

J. SHACKLETON.—To Oj. of spt. rect. add as much gamboge as will give it a bright yellow colour; then add $\frac{3}{4}$ xij. of seed lae in fine powder, and dissolve by the heat of a sand bath.

COUNTRY CHEMIST.—Dried orange and lemon peel, of each $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.; fresh orange and lemon

peel, of each $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.; good brandy, Cj.; lump sugar, 1 lb. Digest the peel in the brandy for ten days, frequently shaking; then press out the liquor and filter; lastly, add the sugar.—Or, bruised gentian root, $\frac{3}{4}$ iv.; fresh orange peel, $\frac{3}{4}$ v.; cassia bark, 2 ozs.; bruised cardamom seeds, 1 oz.; bruised cochineal, 3ij.; proof spirit, Cj. Digest for a week, then decant the clear liquor and press the bottoms, and pour thereon of water Ov.; again digest for three days, then press out the liquor; mix the liquors, filter, and add sugar 2lbs. [The above is what they ought to use for bitters, but we believe quassia is more generally employed by the publicans.]

—. We should think the ordinary methods of administering quinine would answer perfectly. Cooley, in his Cyclopædia, says: "The solution of arsenite of potash (Liquor Arsenicalis, Ph. L.) is a valuable medicine in ague, but its use requires care and attention; under the name of 'tasteless ague drop,' it has cured thousands. Dose at first, gtt. v. twice a day, gradually raised to gtt. xx. This is the common ague medicine in the fen counties of England."

W. BULL, of Royston, has favoured us with the following in reply to G. C.'s query in our last, in reference to a good receipt "for staining new deal shelves oak colour":—Resin. Nigr. Ibj.; Asphaltum, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.; Sang. Dracon. Pulv. $\frac{3}{4}$ j.; Plumb. Acet. $\frac{3}{4}$ j. Dissolve over a slow fire in an iron pot, and add, whilst dissolved, Spt. Tereb. Oiij.

K. K.—Can any of our readers oblige with a formula for iodine plaster?

Mr. W. STAMPER, of Ulverston, wishes to know the present residence of Thomas Kipling, photographer; and the present residence of two young men named Richards, Richardson, or Ricardo, also photographers; also the residence of William Knight, veterinary surgeon, late of that town.

J. BURT would feel obliged if any of our readers would favour him with a formula for the preparation of an article of common sale in the country under the title of "Date's Ointment."

R. MOORE will feel obliged to any one who will give him a formula for a claret dye, and a good tin mordaunt for the same.

Mr. EDWARDS, of Manchester, wishes to ascertain whether a medicinal leech has ever been used? and adds: "I received a quantity a short time since, and although I have taken extra care of them, they have all died. Have you ever heard of old leeches having been bought at the hospitals? Perhaps some of your readers may be able to throw some light upon this question?"

J. GOULD would be obliged to any one who would inform him how Ung. Zinci. Oxyd. Benz., as prescribed by the London physicians, is prepared?

PUBLIC PROTEST.

DIPLOMAS IN DENTAL SURGERY.—A certain number of Dentists having associated themselves under the assumed title of "The College of Dentists of England," and having signified their intention of issuing diplomas of fitness to practice dental surgery to those who may consent to such regulations as they shall propose,—We, the undersigned, practitioners in dental surgery, deem it to be our duty publicly to protest against the proceedings of this so-called College of Dentists of England, as being wholly unsanctioned by law, unwarranted by precedent or by professional usage, and opposed to the opinion and feeling of the great majority of the leading practitioners in dental surgery. And we more especially protest against the issuing of diplomas without legal authority, believing that such diplomas are calculated to mislead the public, by whom they may be mistaken for the legally authorized dental diplomas to be granted by the Royal College of Surgeons of England through its dental department, consisting of surgeons and dentists in equal numbers, and organized in accordance with the provisions of a special Charter granted to that body by her Majesty, in September last, in conformity with the Medical Act.

Dated Feb. 17, 1860.

[Here follow the names of about 220 medical and dental practitioners.]

A new gas for lighting has been recently discovered. It consists of super-heated steam, charged with coal tar; is produced with great rapidity, at a very low price, in any quantity and is of a very rich quality. By analysis it is found to be composed of free oxygen, 1·8; oxide of carbon, 3; carbonic acid, 5·8; bicarburetted hydrogen, 17·8; and proto-carburetted hydrogen, 71·9. Compared with ordinary coal gas, this artificial gas is found to contain nearly one-half less oxide of carbon, and twice as much bicarburetted hydrogen; its intrinsic value is therefore twice as great. Besides, its composition proves that it is a very permanent mixture, or combination, which remains intact for any distance it may be conducted. After being kept for five months in gasometers it exhibited no change and left no deposit. A generator capable of furnishing in four hours the gas necessary to light a city of 30,000 inhabitants, and to supply 3000 burners, is now in course of construction, so that its practical utility will soon be fairly tested. The entire absence of sulphuretted hydrogen in this gas is not the least of its recommendations to careful trial.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The following letter from our correspondent in America arrived when our last number was in the press. Conceiving that mutual interchange of ideas on business matters cannot fail to be both interesting and instructive, we have made arrangements for a series of essays on "Pharmaeay in the United States," to be furnished by one of the principal contributors to the pharmaceutical literature of that country. If M. P. S., whose letter we publish, had enquired of the librarian, he would have discovered that "as a matter of courtesy" we do regularly present the society of which he is a member with a copy of our Journal; consequently, if it is not available for his use, the want of courtesy does not rest with us. We may add, that our only reason for alluding to the subject is to set ourselves right with the students and members of the Pharmaceutical Society, from several of whom we have received similar complaints. The omission of the "Chemist and Druggist," from the list of publications acknowledged in their journal, can be best explained by its conductors, who can also, no doubt, explain satisfactorily the additional fact (not referred to in the letter we are noticing), that contrary to the usual etiquette of journalism, we are not favoured with a copy of their journal.]

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST IN AMERICA. BY A JUNIOR MEMBER OF THAT ANCIENT BODY.

In compliance, Mr. Editor, with the promise given to you when I left England in December for a trip in the United States and Canada, I herewith forward a few jottings respecting our American brethren. Before returning to fatherland I propose writing again and giving you more decided views; your readers will, therefore, accept these as first impressions only, and in forming them I can conscientiously lay claim to have felt entirely devoid of prejudice. To begin: in this so called land of liberty, which in many things possesses less freedom than our own little island, *the chemist's shop is always the drug store;* and in New York, which is the only city I have yet seen much of, there are finer stores than London can boast of, built of white marble, with floors, counters, &c., of the same material; and where, in England, brass or bronze is used, Uncle Sam accepts only electro-plate, which has a beautiful appearance. There is also a greater amount of show as a rule. The proprietor has usually an open counting-house railed off, having more the appearance of a communion rail and table than anything I can call to mind: he is there to see his customers, &c.; and whether wholesale or retail, in America the principals can be seen without difficulty; not as in England, where you often find them as hard to get at as an oyster. Speaking generally, the retail stores are very fine and airy. Proceeding to the *modus operandi*, &c. of the trade, I will give you my ideas, taking as my guide the articles as specified in Morgan Brothers' List.

Neither pills or pill-boxes are used to the same extent as in England; and the English style of pill-pox is quite a rarity, as they can procure a native-turned wood-box, that is manufactured by steam here, at fabulously low prices, the article wood being about worth its cutting; and from the appearance of the boxes, many must be turned from the greenest of green wood, often not the slightest relationship can be discovered between box and lid. In the smaller towns the demand is, to a great extent, for low-priced rubbish, called in error cheap goods; while in the older cities, I believe many would buy better goods than they do if they could procure them without inconvenience. Camphor balls are usually packed in flat slide boxes—the English style, with false bottom, not having found its way here yet. Seidlitz and other square boxes are made here, and of a quality that would shame many of our best makers; they are almost invariably of good card-board: it must be borne in mind paper duties, which, I see, have received their quietus from Gladstone, do not exist here. Willow and turned wood-boxes, such as are used in England, are little known, their place being occupied by the native-turned rubbish before named. Apothecaries' scales are very various in pattern: England, France, and Germany compete with America, England apparently leading easily for average quality goods, and Germany as usual sending goods scarcely fit for weighing ounces of sulphate of magnesia. On pill machines John Bull and Uncle Sam run pretty evenly; but J. B. has the best coat, and usually wins the day. Bolus knives are entirely English. Quassia cups, under the aliases of bitter, tonic, Peruvian, &c., have been played out here some two years; so in this article we must acknowledge ourselves behind the age. Papier moulé is scarcely known; and the mosquito and fly season not having yet commenced, I have not got a glimpse of their substitute for it. On gutta percha articles the Americans are said to be far in

advance; but I cannot speak for myself. Filtering paper appears to be supplied by France. Tinfoils, like scales, are a bone of contention; France probably producing the finest, and America the lowest priced article. Papers are not so nice as in England, a good sheet is the exception not the rule. In household and painting brushes we must give place to young America. I am indebted to Messrs. Adams and Co., of Boston and New York, for an insight into these goods, and the quality compared with price was unexceptionable, while the style of keeping and the quantity of stock would shame any English manufacturer I have met in my time. For fancy painters' brushes France decidedly has the preference, and, I think, justly so. Black leads are not in much demand; the cheerful open fire being scarcely known, stoves or hot-air furnaces making a bad substitute. I must give the Americans credit for discarding the old term black lead, and using the correct name, viz., carburet of iron; and only know of one English house that has yet brought this article before the public under its proper designation. Blackings, if I may judge by my own boots, are bad; the best here are of French manufacture, but your Day and Martin and Everett style are scarce. Gold and other leaf metals are made here. Capsules the Americans buy of the best quality, and principally French; the celebrated make of Mathey-Caylus is in the greatest demand; and as it has been known here some years, and is prescribed by the leading American physicians, it must be presumed that its reputation is fairly earned. Dressed leathers are principally imported from England. Plasters are an article shared between us; I have seen machine-spread plasters on leather here superior to anything offered at home. The corn plasters appear to emanate from Morgan Brothers, Loudon: I have scarcely seen any others than theirs and the old style on buckskin. Lints are not used to the extent they are at home, people having a predilection for old linen rags; although Taylor's A 1 lint possesses an A 1 reputation, and with Morgans' A and C, monopolises the market almost entirely. Hand-made lints I have not yet seen. Pink saucers are in considerable demand, as American damsels—thanks to hot-air stoves, style of living, and want of exercise—have not the roseate hue of our own fair dames, and tints in aid of nature are in immense demand: this branch is one of the most thriving amongst the manufacturing perfumers, who buy the materials by the ton. Night lights are not so much in demand as in England, and are sold at a higher price for a better article. Sieves of various kinds of American manufacture are fully entitled to supply the demand. But when you come to corks it is different; they are decidedly inferior, and the cutters report that the public won't pay a fair price, so a bad article serves them right, though it is a pity that sparkling Catawba should have a bad cork. Aerated drinks are reported great in the season; every chemist's shop possesses its fountain and a reservoir made of handsomely japanned tin, containing from ten to twelve different flavouring syrups, the nation having a decided sweet tooth. Baking powders, under other names, are sold very largely, much more so than in England. Glass goods they now make in America, and of very good quality; perfumers' and druggists' glass after the French styles. The pressed glass displays more taste and originality than any I have seen in England or on the Continent; and is got up in such a great variety of styles that I question if any nation can show so good or great a variety in perfumery as the American; while the price at which they can purchase spirit, viz., 2s. per gallon for that

of a higher proof than can be bought in the English market for nine times that sum, enables them to sell extracts at a price which would puzzle Messrs. Atkinson, Piesse, Rimmel, and Co. Graduated measures they are yet young at; and the graduating puts me in mind of the scratches seen on old decanters, panes of glass, &c. Earthenware, John Bull is still pre-eminent in; I don't even recognise a competitor. Elastic stockings are not so well known as in England; probably in consequence of the high prices hitherto charged. In trusses and suspenders France appears to have the preference; though from what I see I should say home manufactures and English are progressing. Respirators are little known. Oiled silk is scandalised by a native article that never was guilty of blood relationship with the worms' product. Air-proof articles, in fact everything in India-rubber, are quite at home here, and almost invariably good; the smaller articles, such as teats, nipple shields, &c. are purchased abroad, as labour is too expensive here. In surgical instruments native industry fairly holds its own; and there are several first-class makers, though I have heard complaints of the tempering. Glass syringes are better finished than the English. Artificial limbs you would imagine were worn by one in every five of the population, as you can scarce pick up a paper without half a dozen advertisements of these goods, invariably accompanied by a small engraving of either leg or arm. In show cases they are deficient, and may well learn a lesson from English fitters; Mr. Hale, of New York, appears to have the best reputation; he gives his ideas of how a shop should be fitted in the last report of the American Pharmaceutical Association. In fancy hair brushes France appears to suit the market better than England, as they are fond of showy goods. Buffalo hair brushes sell freely here; and the electric brushes of Messrs. Herring and Child appear to have procured a positive current in their own favour. English cloth brushes are a rarity; whisk brushes of native and French make brush 99 per cent. of the Union. Shaving is not a domestic institution, each man has his brush and mug at the barber's, where he discards facial hirsute appendages. Nail brushes principally French, and usually handled; tooth brushes English, by all who object to small tufts of hair attempting to pass down their throats. Combs, principally American, for ordinary horn goods, also India rubber or Vulcanite: I saw the latter sold in Broadway by a boy at 5d. for the 6½-inch; pretty low—at least Fauvelie, of Paris, would think so. The better class of goods are principally bought in France. Ivory combs are made out here very low; but not so good as the English. Twines are principally supplied by England. Inks are now made here to a great extent, although Arnold and Stephen possess an old and valuable trade. Sponge is sold by the wholesale dealers strung like onions, and the plan appears to be a good one; some bleached sponges I have seen here are very fine. Silver and gold-top bottles are as yet in advance of the age, except in the best stores. Gummed labels are not yet thoroughly in vogue, many chemists writing the labels and pasting them on the bottles, which, to an Englishman, would be mighty disgusting. Mr. Lawrence appears to enjoy as good a reputation for his gloves here as in England. The wholesale drug trade is well conducted; but invariably includes a stock of patent medicines of the standard makes, with a great variety of stomach bitters, bottled gins, brandies, whiskies, &c. sold for their medicinal virtues. Anything will sell that is thoroughly advertised; and he that can blow the hardest, and possesses the longest purse, can gammon the public into anything: one man is spending about 12,000*l.* per annum in advertising liquid glue; and every paper is crammed with quackery articles, at least half of which are for the relief of this nation of dyspepsies. The Americans, though a very go-ahead people, and in many respects thoroughly original, yet forcibly remind me of monkeys and parrots in their love of copying and pilfering (the latter, probably, the more correct term): it matters not what the article, if it takes well Uncle Sam is out with the identical style in name and address, will warrant it genuine, and if you hint that you think otherwise, talk of showing invoices, &c., which, if positively called up, are just as likely to be imitations as the article itself. I have seen more imitations and fictitious European articles in the last six weeks than during the whole previous course of my life. Another dodge is the importing goods from the celebrated manufactory of such and such a firm in a certain street in a certain town, whereas any one knowing anything of the district, is perfectly well aware it is all humbug, and that no such firm or street is

in existence. The French and Germans are great at these tricks of trade, but cannot compare with the native Americans. There are large chemical factories in the States, also drug mills, &c.; and the variety of articles required to supply orders is very great on account of the mixed nature of the population. The markets are supported at home by consignments, importations, &c.; but, of course, articles rise and fall in a greater proportion, and render the business somewhat more speculative; at the time I write there is no Price's glycerine in the market, with a quantity of buyers at a high price. Wholesale druggists here usually sell their goods at six months from date of invoice, and draw for the amount, or allow 5 per cent. for cash. But I find one house has a large business entirely cash on receipt of goods. This house, P. D. Orvis and Co., Maiden Lane, New York, publishes a weekly circular, entitled "The Drug Reporter," and carries out, in drugs for its especial business, somewhat similar views to those which "The Chemist and Druggist" does for the entire drug trade. Mr. Orvis has kindly promised me to furnish it to you as published; and I do not doubt you will often find something worth your attention and interesting to your subscribers. Its advertisements will give you an idea of the American druggist—*vide* Knockerbar Gin, with its true juniper flavour, &c. &c.; Charles's London Gin, with its virtues: but the proprietor evidently doubting that the public will credit the London part, offers to show bill of lading, dock warrants, &c.

Medical and Pharmaceutical literature, like other American journalism, finds a much larger amount of readers than at home. Here every man reads the daily paper, and whatever other paper may appertain to his special business; by these means keeps, as he curly expresses it, *well posted*. I would recommend the proprietors of English drug stores to go and do likewise. In a few weeks I will write you again, as a *CHIRP OF THE OLD BLOCK*.

Philadelphia, Feb. 27, 1860.

Desiring to consult the pages of the "Chemist and Druggist" yesterday at our rooms, I was sorry to find there was no copy on the table; and in the number of our journal just received, I do not find your Circular amongst the list of periodicals presented to the Society. Might I, as one of its members, and a subscriber to your valuable Circular (consequently a well-wisher to both), be allowed to suggest, that, as a matter of courtesy, you should present a copy of the latter to the former. I think that by so doing you would not only contribute to the value of our reading-room, but also to your own publicity and power among the Pharmaceutical body. M. P. S.

M. P. S., Wakefield, whose letter is too long for entire insertion, writes:—Why do so many of your correspondents complain of the botanical examination required by the Pharmaceutical Society? How can they with any justice or knowledge of their business assert that a knowledge of botany is unnecessary to the chemist? Now, it appears to me quite as reasonable to expect a surgeon to dissect a body accurately, or to ask a boy to write a letter—the one never having studied anatomy, and the other having never been taught to write—as to expect a chemist to properly conduct his business without a moderate knowledge of botany. It is indispensable, and I hope and believe that the Pharmaceutical Society will never relax its botanical examination. That society gives benefits that make the practice of Pharmacy a profession, in opposition to mere hap-hazard dealing in drugs. To such an extent do some men go in their opposition to the Pharmaceutical Society that they even do the injustice to refuse to allow their apprentices to belong to it, and decline assistants who are its associates, chiefly I presume because they fear that those apprentices and assistants will know more than themselves. Do you not think that a chemist should know as much or more of botany than a surgeon, because, from the numerous duties of a surgeon, he is obliged frequently to depend upon the honesty and knowledge of the chemist to supply him with those drugs and preparations that he has no time to make. No! Let those men who have wilfully and with their eyes open thrown away advantages that they now deem desirable, either accept their present second-rate position or study and go boldly to that society they pretend to dislike—but which they in reality envy—and pass its examinations, thereby gaining the honour and position they covet; and not seek to delude the public by the assumption of meaningless titles, such as *Medical Chemist* (is this an infringement of the Medical Act?), *Operative Chemist*, &c., which are really only intended to make people believe that they confer some extra dignity.

ILLUSTRATED PATENTS AND NOVELTIES.

No. 1848. Joseph Waite, of Cheltenham, in the county of Gloucester, chemist, "Improvements in making infusions for pharmaceutical purposes, which improvements are also applicable to other purposes of a similar nature." Patent dated 9th August, 1859.

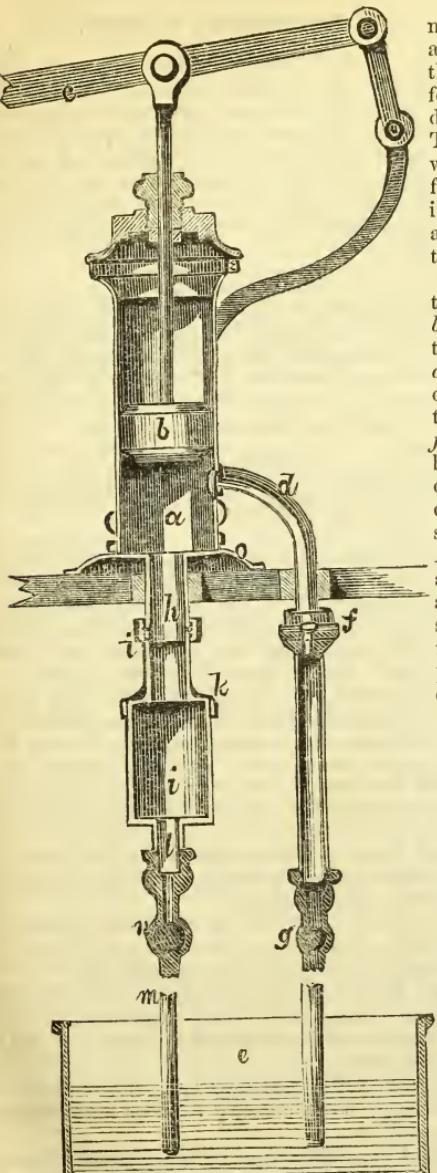
This invention relates to an improved mode of making infusions of all kinds, whether hot or cold, and consists in making infusions under pressure, the water employed being forced by means of a force-pump into and among or through the ingredients from which the infusion is to be made. These ingredients are for this purpose contained within a vessel or chamber in connection with the force-pump or apparatus, the said system of working under pressure from a force-pump being equally applicable to the preparation of tinctures and vegetable essences.

In the accompanying engraving, *a* represents the barrel of a force-pump, provided with a piston *b*, worked by the lever handle *c*, the lower end of the pump communicating, by means of a side pipe *d*, with a vessel *e*, containing the water, spirit, or other liquid to be used in preparing the infusion or tincture. This pipe is provided with a foot valve *f*, and also with an ordinary stop-cock *g*. The bottom of the pump also communicates, by means of the nozzle *h*, with the cylindrical vessel or chamber *i*, connected thereto by a union or other suitable joint *j*, and provided with a screw-cap *k*. A nozzle *l* is formed on the bottom of this chamber and is screwed into the top of the pipe *m*, which also dips into the vessel *e*, and is furnished with a stop-cock *n*. The entire apparatus may be secured to a table or other support by means of screws passed through the wide flange or plate *o*, formed on the bottom of the pump barrel.

In preparing an infusion by this apparatus the union joint *j* is first unscrewed, and the cover or cap *k* removed from the chamber *i*, into which the ingredients from which the infusion is to be prepared are introduced. The cap is then to be screwed on tightly, and the chamber connected by means of the union joint coupling with the pump *a*. Boiling or cold water, as the case may be, or medicated solutions—such, for example, as alkaline solutions—should now be pumped up through the pipe *d*, which is then closed by turning the stop-cock *g*. The water or medicated solution thus contained within the pump barrel is now forced downwards, by depressing the piston, into and through the ingredients contained in the chamber *i*; and if boiling water be used, it should be allowed to remain there a few minutes, by closing the cock *n*. This cock having again been opened, the water is forced, by further depressing the piston, through the ingredients into the vessel *e*, into which the pipe *d* also dips. The cock *n* is again

closed, and the cock *g* opened, and by elevating this piston again, the same liquid, which has now become a comparatively weak infusion, is again drawn into the pump, and forced through the ingredients in the chamber *i*, the operation being repeated until the infusion is of the proper strength, or until all the virtue is extracted from the ingredients, which will generally occur in from six to eight minutes.

The patentee is aware that infusions or extracts have been proposed to be made by forcing liquids upwards through the ingredients, by means of the pressure due to the weight of a column of liquid, and therefore he lays no claim to the absolute use of hydrostatic pressure in making infusions. But he claims—firstly, the system or mode of making infusions, tinctures, extracts, and essences, wherein the liquid employed is forced, by the aid of a force-pump or mechanical pressure, through the ingredients; secondly, the peculiar construction and arrangement of apparatus for making infusions, as described and illustrated.



TRADES LIST OF PATENTS,

Selected and arranged for the "Chemist and Druggist," by WEATHERDON & CO., PATENT AGENTS, 77, CHANCERY LANE, of whom further information may be had, as also the costs of protecting Inventions.

LETTERS PATENT.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.

2042 Jullion, J. L., and Pirie, G., Aberdeen, the manufacture of gelatine, and apparatus to be employed therein.

2110 Richardson, T., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, improvements in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, and in applying the heat generated in the process.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1980 Von Kanig, W. A., Islington, improvements in the manufacture of starch and compounds of starch, in extracting gum and dextrine, and grape sugar therefrom.

2006 Turner, W. A., Manchester, and Lilley, H. L., Lancaster, improvements in the manufacture of starch.

2031 Geldard, R. K., Plymouth, improvements in the method of, and apparatus for, making pharmaceutical or other infusions.

2077 Versmann, J., and Oppenheim, A., St. Mary Axe, improvements in the treatment of various substances, so as to render the same non-inflammable.

2138 Manbré, A., Rathbone Place, an improved method of extracting and purifying sugar, called 'glucose' and 'syrup de fecule,' from potatoes, or fecula, or starch, or dextrine.

2152 Davison, R., London, improvements in the construction of holders for containing liquid, or air and other aeroform fluids, especially adapted for use in refrigerators.

2184 Cowper, C., Chancery Lane, improvements in mixing or combining and deodorising oil made from gas tar, and other oils.

2198 Simpson, E. T., Walton, Yorkshire, improvements in apparatus for condensing distilled fatty matters.

2199 Lavater, M. L. J., improvements in apparatus known as injection bottles, and in pneumatic discs, used in apparatus for adhering to glass and other impermeable substances.

2200 Robertson, P., Cornhill, improvements in the manufacture of manure.

2270 Long, G., and Archer, J., Landport, Hants, improvements in the manufacture of manure.

2292 Johnson, J. H., Lincoln's-inn Fields, improvements in the treatment of fatty matter.

2295 Childs, J., Putney, improvements in the manufacture of artificial gums.

2399 Palmer, J. R., Bow, improvements in the manufacture of printing ink, and paints, and varnishes, and also in the manufacture of lacquers, japans, and blacking.

2642 Marchand, P., — E., and J., Dunkirk, improvements in refining lamp oil made from oleaginous seeds.

PROVISIONAL PATENTS.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.

2112 Duncan, J., Scott, A., and Dawson, J., Greenock, N.B., improvements in re-burning animal charcoal, and in the application of the products arising therefrom, and in the apparatus employed therein.

352 Deacon, H., Widnes, and Robinson, T., St. Helens, improvements in the manufacture of soda.

INDIA RUBBER, ETC.

325 Newton, W. E., Chancery Lane, rendering waste 'vulcanised,' 'hermized,' and 'changed' or 'converted' india rubber, and india rubber compounds, useful, and capable of being re-worked for the manufacture of a great variety of articles of trade and commerce.

MISCELLANEOUS.

2449 Pritchard, J. L., Dowlas, Glamorgan, a new method of relieving pain in the human body.

72 Jameson, J., Gateshead, improvements in compressing and expanding aeroform fluids.

193 Huggins, H. J., St. Vincent, West Indies, improvements in filtering and deodorising cane juice solutions of sugar and other liquids, and in the manufacture of sugar.

209 Walton, F., Haughton Dale, near Manchester, improvements in the manufacture of varnish, and in treating oils; also in the application of products obtained therefrom.

232 Walker, T., Birmingham, improvements in means for cleansing sewage and other waters.

235 Luis, J., Welbeck Street, improvements in the apparatus for preparing and clarifying resinous substances.

287 Lorberg, W., St. Mary-at-Hill, London, a new or improved method of employing tan or spent bark for chemical purposes.

296 Dahlke, J. G., Kingsland Road, Middlesex, improved filtering compositions, and improvements in filtering vessels and apparatuses.

321 Prou-Gaillard, A., Paris, improvements in vessels for containing solid or fluid matters of all sorts.

322 Chartroule, P., Paris, iodine inhaling means, and apparatus for medical purposes.

351 Gilbee, W. A., Finsbury, improvements in treating saccharine fluids.

404 Arnold, J., Tamworth, improvements in the treatment of sewage matters, and in the apparatus for the same.

477 Lecoupeur, V. E., Rouen, France, a new or improved system of filter.

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Our stock of present season is just to hand. In consequence of the exposure of the constituents of this article and its possibly deadly effects, we have determined to offer an effective substitute, which for Flies will have all the good qualities of this paper, and will be guaranteed by us free from arsenic or any other poison hurtful to man. Full particulars in next No. of this Journal.

Morgan Brothers, 21, Bow Lane, London.

THE CUTLERS' SECRET;

OR, RAZOR STROP CRAYON,

Unequalled for imparting a Smooth Cutting Edge to Razors, &c. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, &c. Wholesale by the Inventor and Maker, BLACKWELL, 3, Bedford Court Covent Garden, and of MORGAN BROTHERS, 21, Bow Lane.

Packed in one dozen Boxes, at 2/3 and 3/9.

SPONGE BAGS, &c.

Size. No.	7×6		8×7		9×7½		10×8½		11×9		12×10		Per doz. sets of 1 of each.
	1	2	3	4	5	6							
10. Black enamelled Cambric	s. d.							s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.							s. d.
10. Black enamelled Cambric	4 0	7 0	9 0	13 0	15 0	17 0							65 0
11. Oiled Silk, white	6 0	9 0	10 6	14 0	16 0	18 0							73 6
12. Do. white, black, or assorted, bound with ribbon	7 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	20 0							83 0
13. Oiled Silk, covered with holland	8 0	11 0	13 0	17 0	19 0	21 0							89 0
14. Ditto ditto alpaca	9 0	12 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	22 0							95 0
15. Ditto ditto rich silk in various colours	12 0	18 0	21 0	27 0	30 0	33 0							141 0
16. Ditto, white, black, or assorted, bound with ribbon, <i>globe shape</i>	12 0	15 0	18 0	..	..	..							45 0
17. Conical Bathing Caps, black cambric ..	18 0												
18. Bathing Caps, Oiled Silk, black, white, or assorted	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	..	..							52 0
29. Ditto, with elastic backs and fronts	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	..	..							60 0
19. Soap Bags	3 0	4 0	5 0	..	..	..							12 0
20. Tooth Brush Bags, black oiled silk	3 6												
21. Ditto, covered rich silk	7 0												
22. Finger Stalls, black oiled silk	3 0												
23. Tobacco Pouches, blk. enamelled cambric	4 0												
24. Ditto covered alpaca	6 0												
25. Ditto „ silk	8 0												
26. Sponge Bags, cambric lined with enamelled gutta percha, and silk bound	7 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	20 0							83 0
28. Ditto, Alpaca ditto, ditto	9 0	12 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	22 0							95 0
27. Bathing Caps, cambric lined with enamelled gutta percha, and silk bound	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	..	..							52 0
30. Ditto, ditto, with elastic fronts and backs	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	..	..							60 0
31. Sponge Bags, cambric, lined with enamelled gutta percha, silk bound, <i>globe shape</i>	10 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	..	..							55 0
32. Sponge Bags, Alpaca ditto, ditto	12 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	..	..							66 0
33. Bathing Cap, alpaca ditto, ditto, with elastic fronts and backs	14 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	..	..							68 0
34. Bathing Caps, cambric, lined with enamelled gutta percha, silk bound, elastic fronts and backs. (This pattern by some is called "The Quaker;" it is the most saleable of all our patterns)	12 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	..	..							66 0

Nos. 26, 27, 28, and 30, are lined with a new preparation of gutta percha, which is free from smell. Particular attention is directed to the quality of these Goods.

SPONGE,

Bleached and free from sand. It is prepared in three qualities, and packed in 4-oz. boxes.

- A. Finest quality, in $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. boxes of 16, 96, or 112 to lb. 108/-lb.
- B. Medium quality, in $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. boxes of 24, 32, 76, or 96 to lb. 80/-90/-lb.
- C. Ordinary quality, in $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. boxes of 8, 12, 16, or 32 to lb. 63/-72/-lb.

We have a fresh lot of this just to hand, which we offer at above reduced prices.

FLESH GLOVES.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| No. 1. Turco Sponge | 4/- per doz. pairs. |
| 2. Calefacio, in 1 or 2 surface..... | 8/- per doz. pairs. |
| 3. Do. do. Belts | 12/- per doz. pieces. |

Morgan Brothers, 21 to 23, Bow Lane, London.

Complete Lists on Application.

ANDERSON'S PREPARATIONS.

LITHIA AND CERIUM.

Messrs. Anderson are preparing extensively Carbonate of Lithia and Oxalate of Cerium.

LITHIA WATER,

Prepared as directed by DR. GARROD, retail 5/- per doz.; to the Trade 3/- per doz.

T. & E. Anderson are importers of the NEW AMERICAN HERB,

HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS.

Pulv. Ext. Coloc. Co., P.L. 1836.

12/6 per lb.

This preparation is recommended to the Trade in all confidence of its giving great satisfaction. It is made in strict accordance with the pharmacopœia, and none but the best materials are used in its manufacture, viz., Pure Ext. Coloc., Virg. Scammony, and Ext. Aloes Socot Aq.

Oleum Castanei Caballini,

(OIL OF HORSE CHESNUTS.)

20/- per lb.; 1/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bottles 9/- per dozen;
2/9 bottles 24/- per dozen.

Oil of Horse Chesnuts was first introduced into England by us as an external application for gout, rheumatism, &c. It is the ethereal product of the English nuts, made with great care. With each bottle accompanies testimonials of its success in numerous cases of gout, &c.

Liquour Castanei Caballini (JUICE OF HORSE CHESNUT) 10/- per lb.

Chlorodyne,

20/- per lb.; 1/6 per oz.

This preparation is made from the formula of Dr. Ogden. It is not sold to imitate any other make, but Messrs. Anderson believe it to be as good as any made.

Tr. Aurant, P.L.

2/9 per lb.

T. & E. A. have submitted this preparation to the criticism of the first medical men in London, all of whom have pronounced it superior to any other make.

Guacine,

20/- per lb.; 1/6 per oz.

This is a new internal remedy for gout, rheumatism, lumbago, &c., in doses of 20 drops to a teaspoonful.

Pulv. Jacobi Veri, in $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Bottles 4/3; 1 oz. Bottles 8/-.

Liquor Opii Sedat, 9/6 per lb. (Vatted in vacuo).

Haustus Nigra,

1/- per lb.

Composed of Sulphate Magnesia, Inf. Sennæ, Inf. Cloves, Manna, Tr. Jalapæ, Spt. Ammon. Aromat., &c.

Orange and Lemon Peel Flavoured Castor Oil, in 2/- bottles 16/- per dozen; 4/- bottles 36/- per doz.

Ol. Jecoris Aseli Opt. (flavoured with Orange and Lemon Peel), 16/- per gallon.

Pure Vegetable Charcoal,

3/6 per lb.; in bottles at 2/-, 16/- per dozen;
3/6 bottles 32/- per dozen.

Prepared as directed by Mr. Bird in his treatise on the medicinal uses of charcoal in stomach complaints.

DR. JEPHSON'S SHOWER BATH CAPS, Retail 3/6 each, to the Trade 32/- per doz. TONIC CUPS (New Pattern) large size 7/6 per doz. BITTER BALLS, 1/- per doz., 8/- per gross. QUASSIA CHIPS, 12/- per cwt. PATENT SAFETY MATCHES, igniting only by contact with the Paper at the bottom of the Box, 10/- per doz. SMITH'S CAMBRIAN ESSENCE FOR SMOKING HAMS, TONGUES, &c., in 2/- bottles, 16/- per doz. BRITISH EAU DE COLOGNE, equal to, Farina's, 14/- per doz.

THOMAS & EDWIN ANDERSON, Manufacturing Chemists,

30, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE,

And through MORGAN BROTHERS, 21, Bow Lane, London; and also from JOHN G. JACKSON, & Co., 1, Cross Street, Finsbury; and 4, Cleveland Square, Liverpool.

THE PRUSSIAN VERMIN EXTERMINATOR,

Is the only safe and effectual remedy for the destruction of RATS, MICE, BEETLES, COCKROACHES, CRICKETS, ANTS, and small Birds in Gardens.

In consequence of the established safety, superiority, and efficacy of this universally applicable **Vermin Exterminator**, it is forbidden by Royal Edicts in Prussia and other German States, to use any other compound for the destruction of Vermin. Its extraordinary powers have been repeatedly tested and acknowledged by Commissioners authorised by various Governments to enquire into its efficiency. One of its peculiar characteristics consists in its property of alluring all noxious animals to their certain death; in fact, without exaggeration, it well merits all the encomiums which have been lavished upon it, and deserves a trial at the hands of those who are infested with Vermin, and are unacquainted with its remarkable virtues.

The following Testimonial will satisfy the most dubious of the correctness of the above statement:—

“ 2, Brook Street, Bond Street, London,

I hereby certify that I have examined the PRUSSIAN VERMIN EXTERMINATOR, supplied by Mr. J. HOWELL, and find that it has a composition identical with that extensively and successfully employed in Prussia and many other States, for the destruction of Vermin.

(Signed) WM. BASTICK, Analytical Chemist.”

Prepared only by J. HOWELL,

JOYCE'S STOVE DEPOT, 119, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON.

Sold in Stone Bottles, 1/- each, with full directions.

Wholesale Houses:—SWAN NASH; MORGAN BROTHERS; BARCLAY & Co., &c.

A G E N T S W A N T E D

FOR THE SALE OF

HUNT'S SPECIFIC, A CERTAIN DESTROYER OF BUGS.

A SINGLE DRESSING is guaranteed totally to exterminate every one of those disgusting Insects, whether secreted in the FLOORS, WALLS, BEDSTEADS, WAINS-COATINGS, or elsewhere. Where the Specific is applied BUGS CANNOT POSSIBLY EXIST.

Retailed in Stout Glass Bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

Trade Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 14s. 6d. per dozen.

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORY,

248, SHALESMOOR, SHEFFIELD,

Or from the following Agents:—

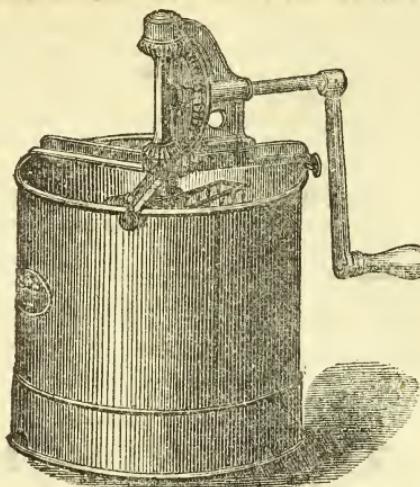
Messrs. NEWBERRY & SONS; MORGAN BROTHERS, London. RAIMES & Co., Liverpool, York, and Edinbro'. WILDE & SONS, Manchester. GOODALL & BACKHOUSE, Leeds.

Neat Litho' Shew Cards, Posters, and Counter Bills with every Order.

A NEW AND MOST IMPORTANT INVENTION
FOR MANUFACTURERS OF LIQUID COMPOUNDS, &c., &c.

BY
HER MAJESTY'S

ROYAL
LETTERS PATENT.



G R I F F I T H S'
PATENT COMPOUND-ACTION BEATING AND MIXING APPARATUS,
Sole Manufacturer, G. KENT,
119, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

This Invention introduces an ENTIRELY NEW PRINCIPLE in the construction of Apparatus for Agitating and Mixing Fluids and Liquids with other matters used in manufactures, where the materials employed require such treatment.

It is equally applicable to a vessel of the capacity of one pint or thousands of gallons, while the power and rapidity of its action is almost unlimited. It is admitted by Cooks and Confectioners (in which business 'tis being extensively adopted), that it is not only a great saver of time and labor, but it also enables them to work up their ingredients to a degree of perfection never before attained; and in the Dairy it is superseding every other apparatus for Churning Butter.

Prices of Mixing Machines kept in Stock:—

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1st Size, 2 Quarts.....	1 10 0	4th Size, 15 Quarts	3 10 0
2nd „ 5 „	2 0 0	5th „ 20 „	4 5 0
3rd „ 10 „	2 10 0	6th „ 30 „	5 0 0

Prices of larger sizes, according to strength and capacity, and where required for extensive works, those who prefer it can have the Agitating Machinery applied to their own Vessels.

C. KENT,

(Patentee of the Rotary Knife Cleaning Machine, and other Inventions promoting Domestic Economy. Sole Licensee and Manufacturer under Griffith's Patent.)

119, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

TO SHIPPERS OF MEDICINES.

F. NEWBERY AND SONS, Wholesale and Export MEDICINE VENDORS, Proprietors of the *original and genuine* Dr. James' Fever Powder, Dalby's Carmi-native (Gell's), Steer's Opodeldoc and Camomile Drops, Newbery's Cod Liver Oil Cakes, &c. Agents for Perry Davis' Pain-killer, Hooper's Female Pills, Behnson's Herb Tea, O'Connell's Siphonia Feeding Bottles, Bishop's Citrate of Magnesia, Marden's Respirators, Gluten Food, and sundry other articles.

45, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

Established A.D. 1746.—**Shippers and others can have our 1860 Catalogue on application.**

BEST HOUSE IN LONDON FOR FANCY SOAPS. WARRANTED PURE TALLOW PRODUCTIONS.

ESTABLISHED 1800.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON & Co.

30, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, LONDON, E.C.,

Wholesale Perfumery Manufacturers, Distillers of the Odours from Plants, Flower Farmers, Scented Soap Makers and Refiners, Practical Chemists, and Importers of Essential Oils, &c.,

SOLE INVENTORS OF

**Glycerine and Almond, Oatmeal and Honey, Honey and Almond,
and the Celebrated Registered Soaps.**

Beware of Spurious Imitations. Vide "Detailed Price Lists," just out, post free.

TRUSSES AND SURGICAL BANDAGES

Of every description, at the Lowest Price consistent with the use of good material and work-manship, at HENRY COLWELL'S, 58, SOUTH MOLTON STREET, BOND STREET, W. Good plain Trusses 16/- per doz., Salmon's patent 27/-, Coles' 42/- Double Trusses charged as two single ones. In SILK—Elastic Stockings 4/6; Anklet 3/-; Knee-piece 3/6; Legging 3/6.

In COTTON— 3/3 2/3 2/6 2/9.

Stocking Bandage, 2d. per yard. Urinals, 6/-, 8/-, and 10/6 each. Every Article warranted perfect, and the cash returned if not approved of.

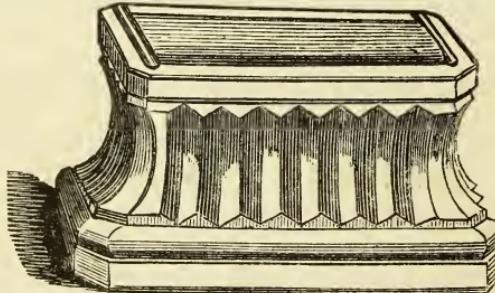
Post Office Orders to be payable at Old Cavendish Street.

BY

HER MAJESTY'S

ROYAL

LETTERS PATENT.



BRITTEN'S IMPROVED PATENT CAPILLIARY DAMPER,

FOR DAMPING THE BACKS OF GUMMED LABELS.

This Damper, which is the only effectual one ever offered to the Trade, entirely supersedes the unseemly process of licking the backs of Gummed Labels, and is more convenient in practice. Its great usefulness, its ornamental appearance, and its non-liability to derangement, are rapidly gaining for it a place on the counter of every Druggist who values neatness and cleanliness.

Price—Large 3/6. Small 2/6.

Wholesale Agents:—London—S. Maw; Morgan Brothers: J. J. Jackson & Co. Liverpool—Evans, Sons, & Co.; Raimes & Co.; J. J. Jackson & Co. York—Raimes & Co. Bristol—Pearce & Co. Edinburgh—Raimes, Blanchard, & Co.

SHERWOODS

GIVE A LARGE LIGHT—BURN TWELVE HOURS.

ARE RECOMMENDED FOR USE

As Night Lights. For Nursery Lamps.

As Passage Lamps.

For Heating Coffee Urns, Hot Water Dishes,

Waltonian Cases, &c., &c., &c.

Wholesale 15/- per doz. Boxes.

GLYCERINE SOAP.

Natural Colour, Unscented, contains Price's Glycerine stirred in after the Soap is made. Recommended as good for the Skin, and most agreeable in use both in hot and cold weather.

Sold in Packets. Wholesale 9/3 per doz.

PRICE'S

NON-GUTTERING BED-ROOM CANDLES.

In Boxes. Wholesale 10/6 and 32/- per doz.

CANDLESTICKS

For them, 9/6 and 22/- per doz.

BED BUGS and PLANT BLIGHTS.

GISHURST COMPOUND.

Patented for killing and keeping away these and other pests, with Testimonials from well-known authorities, and directions for use.

Sold in Boxes, 8/-, 24/-, and 96/- per doz.

DISCOUNTS ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Price's Patent Candle Company, Limited.

HOMOEOPATHY.**THOMPSON AND CAPPER,****WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,**

Supply the Trade with every Homœopathic Preparation, either in larger or smaller quantities, the purity of which is guaranteed.

Being manufacturers of the Homœopathic Medicine Chests, they are able to offer them on the most advantageous terms, and supply them either empty or filled with Medicines ready for sale. They will be happy to forward every information, Trade Lists, Terms, &c., to Chemists and others applied to for Homœopathic Remedies, Cocoa, &c. Export orders carefully packed and shipped on the shortest notice.

THOMPSON & CAPPER, Homœopathic Chemists,

43, BOLD STREET, AND 4, LORD STREET, LIVERPOOL.

VIOLET POWDER.—FLESH POWDER.—TOOTH POWDER.

CARTER & Co.'s Richly Perfumed Violet Powder, in handsomely labelled $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb Packets, 2/6 per doz. In elegant Cases, or wooden Barrels, 3/6 to 4/- per doz. Violet Powder, second quality, in $\frac{1}{4}$ -lbs., 2/- per doz.

Penny Boxes Violet Powder, No. 3	4/- per gross.
in handsome Gold Bronze Wrappers, No. 2 ..	5/- "
Carter & Co.'s finest quality	7/- "
Penny Boxes Flesh Powder	7/- "
Tooth Powder	7/- "

" Highly Scented Powder, in 7 or 14-lb. Bags, from 40/- to 70/- per cwt.

" Cerasina Celeste." "Le Coline," a new and beautiful preparation for the complexion, in elegant Packets to retail at 1/-, 7/- per dozen. A Sample Packet post free 10d., to the Trade only.

The above can be procured through MORGAN BROTHERS, or any Wholesale House, or from

CARTER & Co.,

No. 2, QUEEN'S TERRACE, WALWORTH, S.

AMERICAN ENAMEL

For filling Decayed Teeth, preventing further decay, and rendering extraction unnecessary.

Price 3/9 per dozen.

SURPENTINE WARE, OR IMITATION MARBLE.

These Goods are made in the German Forests. From the low price at which they are offered, we anticipate a brisk trade in them.

No. 1. Smelling Salt Boxes	6/- per doz.
2. Pomade Boxes	7/6 "
3. Barrels for Pomade, &c.	7/6 "
4. Footed Pots, with Lids	7/6 "
5. Mortars and Pestles, in sets of six	7/6 per set.

(One each 3, 4, $4\frac{5}{8}$, $5\frac{3}{4}$, $6\frac{1}{2}$, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inch.)

ADHESIVE MUCILAGE,

In two-ounce Pyramid Bottle, with Brush and Metal Cap, 7/- per dozen. This will bear a favourable comparison with the bulk now in the market.

Morgan Brothers, 21, Bow Lane, E.C.

**BUGS, FLEAS, or LICE in Birds, Dogs, Cats, Poultry, or human beings, MOTHs, ANTS,
MUSQUITTOES, GNATS, SPIDERS, WASPS, GREEN FLIES, BEETLES,**

AND ALL KINDS OF INSECTS, EFFECTUALLY DESTROYED BY

P. DUMONT'S
INSECT-KILLING POWDER AND APPARATUS.

PROTECTED BY

ROYAL LETTERS PATENT
IN ENGLAND, FRANCE, & BELGIUM.

This Powder, although so particularly destructive and mortal to all kinds of Insects which infest either Human beings, Animals, Birds, Plants, Flowers, Woollens, or Furs, is in no way injurious to the health of the former, or deleterious to the latter. It is particularly recommended to Florists. The London Press entitle it, "One of the cleverest inventions of the present day," &c., &c. See *Atlas*, of the 23rd; *Sunday Times*, 24th; *Standard*, 25th; *United Service Gazette*, 30th; and *Era*, 31st July, 1859.

N.B.—For Crabs and Lice it is peculiarly efficacious, as it effectually exterminates them, without either the risk of discovery, or the danger attending the use of mercurial applications.

Retail Prices of the Apparatus filled with Powder:—

No. 1, 3d.; No. 2, 6d.; No. 3, 1s.
The Apparatus No. 1 will be sufficient for one Bed Room.

N.B.—Samples forwarded, post free on receipt of 4, 8, or 14 postage stamps.



To be had of the Manufacturers,

HADROT & AVRIL,

12 & 13, Castle St., Holborn, E.C.

At the following Prices for nett cash,

per gross:—

No. 1, 27/-; No. 2, 54/-; No. 3, 108/-.

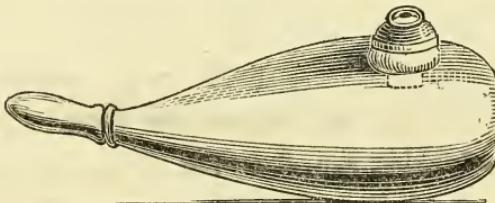
Also, of all Wholesale Druggists, and Vendors of Patent Medicines and Druggists' Sundries.

CAUTION.—To avoid Fraud, every Apparatus will bear the Patentee's Signature.

HALE'S

DEODORIZED WHITE INDIA RUBBER

IS NOT AFFECTIONED BY CLIMATE, AND HIGHLY APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND THE TRADE.



Is fitted with his improved Deodorized Leech-bite Five-hole Teat, and his improved India Rubber Bung, both being so accurately fitted that the Bottle when not in use is perfectly airtight; yet by his improved mode of perforation allows the Infant to take its food with ease.

Small size 10/-, Large size 12/- per doz.

Hale's Deodorized Teats	3/-	per doz.
" " Nipple Shield	2/-	"
" " Gum Rings.....	3/-	"
Breast Pump, with Tube	10/-	"
with Enema Bottle	18/-	"
Endless Elastic Bands, assorted sizes, in boxes, 1/-, 1/6, and 2/- per box. Tubing, &c., &c.		

Address—No. 1, North Place, Brixton Street, London, N.E.

Wholesale Agents, MORGAN BROTHERS, Druggists' Sundrymen, London.

J O B G O O D S.

MORRISON'S transparent COURT PLAISTER—3d. size, 1/- per dozen; 6d., 2/- per dozen.

POMADE DIVINE BOTTLES, /10 per dozen.

INDIA RUBBER AIR PADS, 9/- per dozen.

One-ouncee stoppered blue ACID BOTTLES, 2/- per dozen.

LAURENT ST. MARTIN'S PASTILLES, in small boxes, 3/- per doz.; in large boxes, 6/- per dozen. Each box of Pastilles has a burner.

Do. Do. PASTILLE PAPERS, in large boxes, 6/-

GOOD STRONG BLACK INDIA RUBBER TEATS, /8 per doz., 7/6 per gross.

GUM BOTTLES, with Brushes, usual size, fluted pattern, assorted Flint, Blue, Green, and Amethyst, 7/6 per dozen.

CASTELLATED INK CASES, same as our 241, but not picked wood, 2/- per dozen.

2 oz. WICKER COVERED COLOGNE BOTTLES, 6/9 per dozen.

4 oz. Do. Do. 8/- ,,

CUT GLASS BAVARIAN JUGS, with handles, metal mounts, 8, 12, 20 oz. These are suitable for Pomade, &c., in addition to being a nice drinking cup, 8 oz. 12/-, 12 oz. 13/6, 20 oz. 16/-.

MORGAN BROTHERS,

21 TO 23, BOW LANE,

LONDON, E.C.

Freeman's Herefordshire Condition Powders, REGISTERED.

FOR preserving Horses in Good Health, removing all Diseases of the Skin, and giving it a Fine Smooth and Glossy Appearance. Also, an excellent remedy for Horses predisposed to Gripe or Wind Colic. Coughs and Colds, Swollen Legs, Grease, Cracked Heels, Hide-bound, much Sweating, &c. &c.

One tablespoonful given the last thing at night, in their feed or mash after a hard day's work, will be found to invigorate and restore the animal to its usual condition and freshness.

Prepared only by T. W. FREEMAN, Chemist, Ledbury,
And Sold in Patent Boxes, with full directions—1 lb, 1s. 3d.; 2 lbs., 2s. 6d.; and in 5 lb. Canisters, 5s. each, Packages included.

TESTIMONIAL.—"The efficacy of these powders has been well tested by time. They are admirably adapted for their purpose, for we have made extensive inquiries amongst horse and cattle dealers, all of whom have borne testimony to the good effect which they have produced."—*Sunday Times*, Jan. 29, 1860.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—Messrs. BUTLER & CRISPE, 4, Cheapside; and MORGAN BROTHERS, Bow Lane, London. Messrs. SOUTHALLS, Chemists, Bull Street, Birmingham. J. J. JACKSON & Co., Cleaveland Square, Liverpool.

Testimonials and a supply of Counter Bills enclosed with Powders.
AGENTS WANTED.

A TONIC.

No. 10.—MORGAN'S TONIC CUP, made of Quassia Wood, each Cup packed in a white enamelled paper box, at 7/6 per doz.

No. 11.—MORGAN'S TONIC GOBLET, made of Quassia Wood, each Goblet packed in a white enamelled paper box, at 12/- per doz. **21, Bow Lane.**

FLOWER'S NON-MERCURIAL PLATE POWDER,

Recommended, by Testimonials, from Mr. W. Bladin, Superintendent of the Refreshment Rooms, House of Lords; Mr. Holloway, butler to His Grace the late Duke of Devonshire; and numerous others (*vide* the first number of the "Chemist and Druggist"). May be obtained through all the Drug Sundry and Patent Medicine Warehouses in London or the Provinces, or direct from the Proprietor, **T. S. Flower, Chemist, Matlock-Bath.**

THOMSON & BAILEY'S ROYAL BENGAL WASHING BLUE, For the Laundry, Family Washing, &c.

WARRANTED TO KEEP ITS COLOUR.

The above Blue is strongly recommended, and will be found superior to Stone Blue, Smalts, &c., as it does not contain any farinaceous matter.

The following Testimonials are amongst the many which have been received by the Proprietors.

"Gentlemen,—I consider your ROYAL BENGAL WASHING BLUE, submitted to me some time since, to be superior in colour and brilliancy to any I have ever used, it being brighter and goes much further than what I have been using. Please to send me two dozen pints, and you will oblige" "Yours, &c." ANN PARKES.

"Bow Laundry."

"Gentlemen,—I really must strongly recommend your ROYAL BENGAL WASHING BLUE as being the best Blue I ever used; I consider it superior to Stone Blue, or any Powder Blue I have seen. Please send, per bearer, the enclosed order, and oblige,"

"Ioxton Laundry."

"Yours, &c."

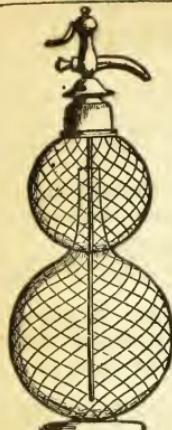
EMMA GIBBON.

Sold in 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s. and 2s. Bottles.

Wholesale and for Exportation, **221, Upper Thames Street;**

AND OF

MORGAN BROTHERS, 21, Bow Lane, where Samples may be obtained.



D. FEVRE'S

CELEBRATED

SELTZOGENE (OR GAZOGENE) AND POWDERS.

SOLE CONSIGNEE,

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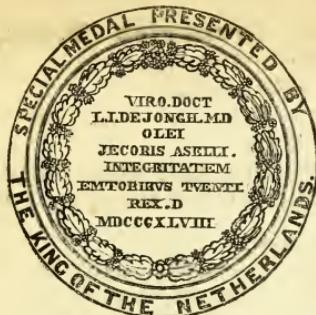
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All the above any shape, plain or graduated.

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Those lately sold at 2/-, now retail at	each 0 1 0
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Ditto, handsomely carved, various, from	" 0 5 0
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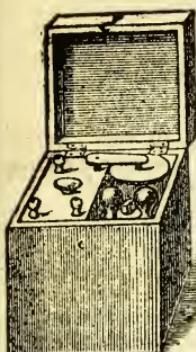
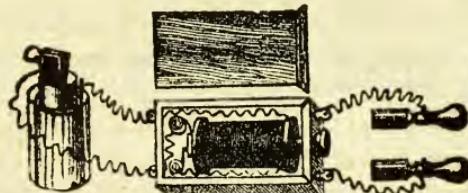
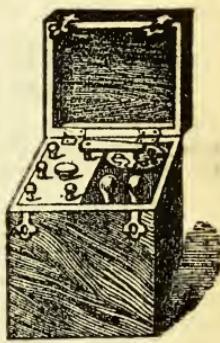
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Quantity and Intensity of Power, which is most remarkable.

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A HANDSOME, RETAIL CHEMIST'S SHOP may be fitted with every requisite for £70; a complete Surgery for £12; by **HENRY A. MORTON**, the Old-established and Practical Medical and General Shop Fitter, Labeller, Writer and Embosser on Glass, Valuer, &c., 122, EUSTON ROAD, ST. PANCRAS, N.W. Established 1817.

H. A. MORTON being a Practical Labeller, Writer on Glass, &c., can offer gentlemen superior Gold Labelling at 3s. per dozen in town, and 3s. 6d. in the country. Glass Show Tablets and every description of writing and ornamental work equally low.

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DRUGGISTS' STOCKS AND FIXTURES VALUED.

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CIDER PRESERVED! CIDER RESTORED!**ROSSITER'S CHEMICAL COMPOUND,**

Which has been in great demand for the last Ten Years, is strongly recommended for recovering old harsh Cider, and preserving the sweets of new Cider, by preventing fermentation. Also for Ropy and Reamy Cider. A pound packet, price 1s. 6d., is sufficient for one hogshead of old, or 80 gallons of new Cider.

WARRANTED NOT TO INJURE PURE CIDER.

To be obtained, with full directions and numerous testimonials, in the principal Cider Districts throughout England; also of the Proprietor,

**G. ROSSITER, CHEMIST,
TIVERTON, DEVON.**

Metropolitan Agents:—Messrs. DREW, BARRON, & Co., Wholesale and Export Druggists, Bush Lane; SUTTON & Co., 10, Bow Church Yard; MORGAN, BROTHERS, Druggists' Sundrymen, Bow Lane, London, E.C.

TO DRUGGISTS DEALING IN TOBACCO GOODS.

BEWLAY'S GENUINE SHAG, SELECTED BIRD'S EYE, CUT MANILLA, (first introduced in 1858, by Thomas Bewley), **ARMY MIXTURE**, (sold largely at ALDERSHOT, &c.), and other Tobaccos and Snuffs, in perfect condition and packed in 2 oz., 4 oz., and 8 oz. lead packets, so as to keep many months without getting either mouldy or too dry, command a large and steady sale wherever they are kept, as it is always found that only best quality articles retain as well as get custom. Wholesale Price Lists, and any information forwarded on application, enclosing trade card. Samples sent for approval, and Goods warranted to sample. A variety of Genuine well-flavoured Cigars, warranted worth the prices asked.

THOMAS BEWLEY & Co., Manufacturers,

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N.B.—Tobaccos Packed in Lead sent abroad, at from 2/- per lb., for Parcels of 80 lbs. or upwards.

HOMEOPATHIC COCOA.

THOMPSON & CAPPER'S Homeopathic Cocoa is prepared by an improved process from the finest Nibs only, and *is excelled by no other article assuming the same name*. It is recommended by all medical men, and possesses a delicious flavour and aroma, and has a very extensive sale. Chemists and the Trade supplied on liberal terms, also with Framed Show Cards and Counter Bills, by

**THOMPSON & CAPPER, Homeopathic Chemists,
43, BOLD STREET, AND 4, LORD STREET, LIVERPOOL.**

THE INFANT'S FRIEND

Is proved by a vast number of testimonials to be a most efficacious remedy in most infantile diseases, viz.: Convulsions, Gripes, Diarrhoea, Tooth Fever, &c. &c. One trial will establish its efficacy. Sold in Bottles at 7½d. and 1s. 1½d. each.

Prepared only by **ALFRED DEVONALD**, Chemist, 6, Bute Street, Cardiff; of whom it may be obtained Wholesale and Retail, or of **Morgan Brothers**, Bow Lane, London. Agents wanted in all parts of the kingdom. Applications to be made direct to the Proprietor.

HARDS' FARINACEOUS FOOD

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND PERSONS WITH IMPAIRED DIGESTION.

"I have carefully examined, and repeatedly prescribed 'Hards' Farinaceous Food' (see Pereira's Treatise on Food and Diet, pages 309 and 473, &c.) which is prepared from the most nutritious of the Cereal grains. It combines both nitrogenized and non-nitrogenized alimentary principles, and forms a very valuable Food for Children and Invalids.

"JONN. PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S.
Assistant Physician to the London Hospital.

"47, Finsbury Square, July 1, 1843."

Sold in all parts of the World, at Chemists, Patent Medicine Vendors, Tea Dealers, and Italian Warehouses, in packets at 1s. and 2s. each. Also tin cases 7s. 6d. each, for Families and Exportation.

Manufactured at the Royal Victoria Mill, Dartford, Kent.

As a Caution against spurious imitations, it is necessary to observe all genuine Packets and Cases are signed "JAS. HARDS."

JOHN FREEMAN,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,

13, Blackfriars Road, and Collingwood Street, London, S.

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1829.)

Desires to arrest the attention of Chemists, and to remark that his Liquid Vegetable Annatto is the ORIGINAL LIQUID COLOUR. Used extensively in the Dairies of Holland, America, the United Kingdom, and the Colonies.

Retail Prices 5/6, 3/, 1/9, 1/, and 6d. each.

Wholesale Prices 48/, 27/, 16/, 9/, and 4/6 per dozen.

Sold by all Wholesale Houses in London.

N.B.—THE SEASON HAS COMMENCED; OBTAIN A SUPPLY OF LIQUID ANNATTO.

Show Cards and Bills forwarded on application.

THE GENUINE IS SIGNED "JOHN FREEMAN."

R. B. EDE & CO'S., CELEBRATED DOMESTIC PREPARATIONS.



(R. B. Ede was the original inventor of this Article.)

261. Packed in handsome diamond-shape box	1 doz.	4/-
260. Ditto ditto	½ "	6/8



LIQUID GLUE.

264. 10 dr. round bottle in square case, complete with brush	1 ,,	4/-
263. 2 oz. ditto ditto	½ ,,	7/-

COLOURLESS OR CRYSTAL VARNISH.

275. Adapted for maps, paintings, fancy wood work, 1½ oz. round bottle in case, with brush	½ ,,	7/6
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PLATE POWDER.

Does not contain quicksilver, or any other ingredient injurious to Plate or Jewellery.

266. Small, 3/9.	267. Medium, 7/-.	268. Large, 10/- per doz.
269. In Bulk, in 1 lb. patent packages, 2/- per lb.		

URN POWDER.

Answers the purpose thoroughly, and is the best got up article of the kind in the Trade.

270. 3/9.	271. 7/-.	272. 10/-.
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MATHEY - CAYLUS'S GLUTEN CAPSULES, FOR THE PROMPT AND RADICAL CURE OF GLEETS, CHRONIC OR RECENT, FLUOR ALBUS, &c.

Peculiar Advantages of Mathey-Caylus's Capsules.

1. Being formed of a light transparent envelope, perfectly impermeable, they present the Copiba under an agreeable aspect, and allow of its being taken without difficulty, repugnance, or the least derangement of the digestive organs.

2. The manner of making them absolutely requires, *in order to be practicable*, the use of perfectly pure Copiba. Gelatine capsules, on the contrary, may be filled with any kind of Copiba, *even adulterated*, which is but too commonly the case.

3. Although smaller by one half than the gelatine capsules, they contain as much Copiba, owing to their envelopes being much thinner. In fact, the Gluten Capsule weighs hardly two grains and a half, whilst the gelatine capsule weighs at least fifteen grains.

4. The specific action is such that a cure is usually effected in an average term of six days, and they always succeed in cases where other remedies have failed.

Each Bottle contains 64 Capsules.

N.B. Experience has proved that it is sometimes necessary to vary the treatment according to the persistence of the disease, and the constitution or sex of the patient. To meet this requirement we have also prepared Gluten Capsules containing different substances capable of modifying advantageously the effects of the Copiba, or of acting in a peculiar manner on the particular causes of the disease. We make them in the following varieties :

No.	No.
1. Copiba	9. Copiba, Cubebs, and Rhatany
2. Cubebs	10. Copiba and Magnesia
3. Copiba and Cubebs	11. Cubebs and Alum
4. Copiba and Citrate of Iron	12. Venice Turpentine
5. Copiba and Rhatany	13. Norway Tar
6. Copiba and Catechu	14. Copiba, Cubebs and Alum.
7. Copiba and Tannic Acid	15. Cubebs and Turpentine
8. Copiba, Cubebs, and Carbonate of Iron	16. Cubebs and Tannate of Iron.

MANUFACTORY,

No. 10, CARREFOUR DE L'ODEON, PARIS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND ITS COLONIES

Messrs. MORGAN BROTHERS,
BOW LANE, LONDON,

Whose Signature, in addition to that of the Manufacturer, is on the Wrappers.

(A) Price per Bottle, with Medicine Stamp, Counter Bill, Directions, &c
OR,

(B) If without Medicine Stamp, &c., for Export,

* * * An especial price for large quantities to be shipped in Bond, or direct from Paris.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.



CONDYS

PATENT CONCENTRATED

PURE MALT VINEGAR.

Guaranteed to be free from Sulphuric and every other Mineral Acid.

AS SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

The bulk of Vinegar in its ordinary state is simply water, the concentrated Vinegar contained in it forming but a small proportion.

On this quantity of Water, the expenses of Casks, Carriage, and Storeage form a large percentage to the buyer of Vinegar in the United Kingdom; and to those who ship Vinegar abroad or to Colonies, the expenses before-named, if saved, would form an enormous profit.

The article now offered, which is a pure Vinegar, containing no Sulphuric or Mineral Acid, or any other impurity, affords an opportunity of acquiring this profit to those desirous of so doing, and though free from those Acids, will for any length of time and in any climate retain its purity of flavour and freedom from liability to become mothery, to be infested with worms or flies, or to undergo putrefactive fermentation—to all which disagreeable changes ordinary Vinegar is subject.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

To one pint or one gallon, add five pints or five gallons of Water, and you will produce six pints or six gallons of the strongest Vinegar usually sold, and called No. 22.

In Wine Quarts, 3/6; Pints, 2/; Half Pints, 1/.

A LIBERAL ALLOWANCE TO THE TRADE.

CONDY'S SUPERIOR MALT VINEGARS.

	Pipes.	Hhd.	1-Hhd.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
No. 16 Malt Vinegar.....	5 0 0 ..	2 10 0 ..	1 5 0
18 "	7 10 0 ..	3 15 0 ..	1 17 6
20 "	8 15 0 ..	4 7 6 ..	2 3 9
22 "	10 0 0 ..	5 0 0 ..	2 10 0
24 "	11 5 0 ..	5 12 6 ..	2 16 3
Distilled Vinegar.....	11 5 0 ..	5 12 6 ..	2 16 3
White Wine Vinegar.....	12 10 0 ..	6 5 0 ..	3 2 6
Six Gallons or upwards of No. 24 Vinegar, or of Distilled Vinegar, sent to all parts of the Kingdom, carriage paid, at 16/-, as sample, to be supplied to consumers at 21/-.			

Copies of Reports by DR. LETHEBY, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology in the Medical College of the London Hospital, and Chemical Referee to the Corporation of London; by DR. HASSALL, M.D., Chief Analyst of the Lancet Analytical Commission; and by DR. URE, M.D., F.R.S., forwarded by post on application.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—

Morgan Brothers, 21, Bow Lane, London, E.C.

COLES'S TRUSS IS BEST.

THE superiority of this Truss is too well known to require comment. A. & W. COLES (nephews of the late Pattee and Inventor of COLES'S PATENT TRUSSES), guarantee a Perfect Fit, and Best Quality in Material and Workmanship. Long standing cases may depend on relief and comfort, and in recent cases will be found invaluable. Any further information may be obtained and prices forwarded on application to

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30, Wych Street, Strand, W.C., or 17, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.

N.B.—WHOLESALE, RETAIL, AND FOR EXPORTATION.

A LIBERAL ALLOWANCE TO THE PROFESSION.

F. S. CLEAVER,

ORIGINAL INVENTOR OF THE

CELEBRATED HONEY SOAP,

IS KNOWN EVERYWHERE, AND APPRECIATED BY EVERYBODY.

Manufacturer of every description of Fancy Soaps & Perfumery,

THE BEST QUALITY AT THE LOWEST PRICE.

32 & 33, RED LION STREET, LONDON, W.C.

One Hundred Hours' Light for One Penny.

As a Chemist's Shop is the resort for all persons suffering from illness, and to whom a constant Night Light is almost indispensable, S. HOLMES considers that Chemists would find a very ready sale for his neat and ornamental Night Lamps, which will burn constantly for Sixteen Hours without offence. As the construction is remarkably simple, it only requires once filling with the spirit in a fortnight, and a new wick once a month. The quart of spirit lasting four months, it produces its light One Hundred Hours for One Penny, and will not burn Camphine. Discounts only on samples or orders of one dozen, and Twelve Cans.

**PRICES:—3/6 and 5/6 each. Quarts of Spirit, in sealed Cans, 1/8 each.
Cottons, 4d. per Bundle.**

HOLMES'S BLACK JAPAN,

A NEW AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

This Japan will by one application (cold) with a soft brush, on a previously unprepared surface, produce a brilliant JET BLACK WATERPROOF LUSTRE, equal in beauty to that of the best stoved Japan. It dries directly it is applied, and sets hard in a few minutes, without smell. It is well adapted for preventing Iron and Tin from rusting in exposed situations, also for coating Boilers, Printing Presses, and all Machinery, for preserving wood-work from decay, as Weather Boarding, Palings, &c., more efficiently than Paint, at one-half the cost. For Stoves and Grates it is most useful, and gives a higher polish than Black Lead. It is also most extensively used by Photographers for backing up the Collodion Pictures on glass, and is in fact, the only successful application. Other uses will suggest themselves to purchasers. It is not affected by the weather or the strongest acids.

Price 6d. and 1s. per Bottle, or 7s. per Gallon.

ADDRESS:—

S. HOLMES,

51, HOLBORN HILL, LONDON;

Or of MORGAN BROTHERS, Bow Lane.

CARLHIAN AND CORBIERE'S NEW GAZOGENE.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

THE MOST CONVENIENT APPARATUS FOR MAKING

Soda Water, Ginger Beer, Lemonade, Sparkling Wine, &c.,

GAZOGENE FOR THE MILLION,

The Cheapest, Simplest, and Best.

Sold Wholesale only, Price 11/6 each, nett,

By the Patentees, CARLHIAN AND CORBIERE, 68, Cannon Street, St. Paul's, London. Each Box of Powders, 12 charges, 1/8 nett. Orders to be accompanied with a remittance.



WHOLESALE HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY,

41, PICCADILLY, MANCHESTER,

(ESTABLISHED 1842.)

HENRY TURNER & CO.,

Who have for many years enjoyed the confidence and patronage of the trade, respectfully solicit an application for CATALOGUES and PRICE LISTS from Chemists and Druggists who have a demand for HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES, CASES, BOOKS, &c., &c.

TURNER'S HOMEOPATHIC COCOA

Has stood the test of 18 years experience, and its still increasing sale proves the estimation in which it is held.

Sold in 1 lb. and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Packets, in 14, 28, and 56 lb. Shew Boxes.

THE NEW METALLIC BRUSHES.

CHILD'S PATENT.

The HAIR possesses the advantages over the ordinary Bristle Brush in its facility of cleaning the Hair and being cleaned itself; and being made of Metallic Pins inserted in a bed of India Rubber it is beautifully pliable, and, of course, always retains its stiffness.

	1	2	See Index.
No. 45. Skittle pattern, either Satin or Rosewood, French polished...each	| ...	| ...
No. 46. Oval do. Super. ditto ditto ... "	| ...	| ...
No. 47. Coburg do. ditto ditto ... "	| ...	| ...
No. 49. Truefit.....",	| ...	| ...

The CLOTH removes dust and splashes with half the usual trouble, without injuring the nap of the finest cloth.

	1	2	See Index.
No. 73. Roach mahogany, French polished.....each	| ...	| ...
No. 48. Handled ditto.....",	| ...	| ...

The HORSE, from its penetrating qualities, is unequalled; where used, no curry-comb is required, as it brings every particle of dust and scurf to the surface, which is then removed by the Wisp.

No. 74. Full size Roach back, French polished, with strap..... / See Index.

Especial SHOW CARDS for the METALLIC BRUSHES.

Counter Bills are sent with all the above Goods.

Wholesale Agents—MORGAN BROTHERS, Druggists' Sundrymen,

BOW LANE, LONDON, E.C.,

And each Brush is stamped with their Name, in addition to that of the Patentee.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

LINDSEY'S PATENT TRUSS.

WITHOUT ANY STEEL SPRING WHATEVER,

SUITABLE FOR RIGHT, OR LEFT, AND DOUBLE HERNIA.

This Truss, consisting of a plate of the form indicated in the accompanying figure, and a belt without *steel spring*, will be found to be the best form of support in ordinary cases of Rupture hitherto known, giving, as it does, an uniform and effectual pressure without the slightest inconvenience, and affording much comfort to the wearer.

"Lindsey's Patent Truss" will also be found a simple and effective *prevention* of hernia, and at the same time give much comfort by the support afforded to the abdominal muscles.



The NEW TRUSS is so beautifully simple, easy, and safe, that it is recommended to all who suffer from Rupture. It cures when a Rupture exists on one side, and is protection at the same time to the other, and is equally applicable also for Double Rupture. It cannot excoriate, as all other Trusses are liable to, and all the injurious effects of the ordinary Spring Truss are avoided. It consists of a plate of a light material and convenient form, and a soft or an elastic waist-belt, by which pressure (regulateable) is applied to BOTH abdominal rings, by which any descent of a Rupture is prevented on either side.

"Lindsey's Patent Truss" is recommended as possessing (among many others) the following peculiarities : 1st. Facility of application. 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate. 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day. 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

A FULL DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR MAY BE HAD BY POST,

And the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer and Patentee,

MARK JOHN LINDSEY,

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AND OF

S. MAW AND SON, 11, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C..	Wholesale Agents.
J. AND W. WOOD, 74, KING STREET, MANCHESTER	
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FANNIN AND CO., GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN	

THE NEW TRUSS is made in various qualities. Prices 15/6, 21/6, 26/6,
31/6. Postage 1/8.

A VERY LIBERAL ALLOWANCE TO THE TRADE.

M. J. LINDSEY being a Manufacturer (somewhat extensively) of all the ordinary kinds of Trusses, is enabled to supply at the lowest figure a very superior description of Truss, both as regards manufacture, shape, and materials, to those usually offered by houses not being actually makers. A full Wholesale Price List post free. Large Parcels carriage free; and one gross and upwards, stamped with name and address free of cost.

S. BARNETT,

ENGINEER,

23, FORSTON STREET, EAGLE WHARF ROAD, HOXTON, LONDON,

(ABOVE TWENTY YEARS FOREMAN TO MESSRS. TYLER.)

Having given his whole attention for the last twenty-five years to the construction of Soda Water Machinery, and confining his Manufactory to that branch only, is enabled to offer far more effective and durable machines than any other maker.

**Machines capable of producing from
40 to 360 doz. Bottles per day.**

PATENT DOUBLE-ACTION CONTINUOUS.

No. 1 makes 360 doz. bottles per day, 150*l.*

No. 2 " 300 " " 130*l.*

SINGLE-ACTION CONTINUOUS.

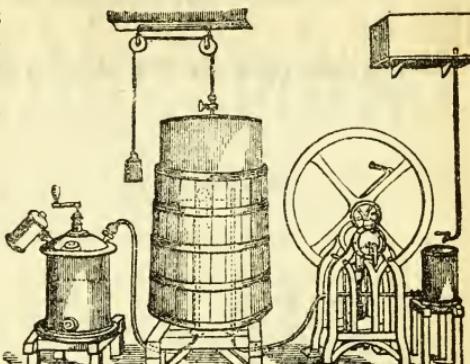
No. 1 makes 180 doz. bottles per day, 75*l.*

No. 2 " 150 " " 65*l.*

No. 3 " 100 " " 55*l.*

No. 4 " 80 " " 50*l.*

No. 5 " 40 " " 35*l.*



NO. 1 SODA WATER MACHINE.

S. BARNETT'S IMPROVED PATENT SAFETY BOTTLING MACHINE.

The above machines, for solidity of construction and accuracy of the workmanship, are warranted far superior to any manufactured in England. All the above machines can be lined with Silver, if required. Strong Copper Cylinders of all sizes, on Iron Stands. Bottles, Corks, Wire, &c. &c.

S. BARNETT, being well aware of all the requirements of persons using machinery, where mechanical assistance cannot be obtained, has paid great attention to the arrangements, so that his machinery can be put to work in half-an-hour after arrival by any inexperienced person.

The above Machines are kept in Stock and ready for delivery.

The Originals of these Testimonials, with many others, will be shown when required.

From Mr. C. H. MONGAN, *Mineral Water Works*, 96, St. Aldates, Oxford.

"Mr. BARNETT,

"Sir,—The No. 1 Soda Water Machine which I had of you continues to give me entire satisfaction; and it is but justice to add that in purchasing from you, I consider I have gone to the best market in London for machinery of this class."

From Mr. THOMAS MILLAIS, *Druggist*, King Street, Jersey.

"We shall have much pleasure in recommending your Soda Water Machines, as ours has fully answered all that could be desired."

From Mr. T. E. PIPER, 53, Alfred Street, City Road, London.

"The No. 2 Engine of your make I find to be superior to any of my machines, although I have had considerable experience in this class of machinery, being the inventor and late proprietor of Soyer's Nectar."

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"My engine works excellently, and I consider it is the best in the county."

From Messrs. MABBS & Co., Upper Street, Islington.

"The No. 3 Machine supplied to us by you answers quite to our satisfaction, and we have every reason to be satisfied with the recommendation given us to you by Mr. WEBB, the celebrated Soda Water Manufacturer."

From Mr. THOMAS DUTNALL, *Soda Water Maker*, Queenborough, Kent.

"The No. 4 Engine gives great satisfaction, and I find your Improved Bottling Machine a great acquisition."

From Mr. S. RAGGET, *Soda Water Maker*, Collier Street, Pentonville.

"I am much pleased with the No. 4 Engine I purchased of you; I can make as much as 120 dozen bottles per day with it."

**For Further Information, see the Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue,
which will be forwarded on application.**

An Allowance of 10 per cent. on all Orders accompanied by a Cash Remittance.

A. & F. PEARS, INVENTORS OF THE GENUINE **TRANSPARENT SOAP,** PERFUMERS AND SOAP REFINERS.

FOR WASHING.

Square Cakes, 3 Sizes.
Oval Tablets, ditto
And Balls.

FOR SHAVING.

Round Cakes, 3 Sizes.
And Shaving Sticks, ditto.

ALSO FOR WASHING.

SQUARE CAKES AND OVAL TABLETS,

PERFUMED WITH OTTO OF ROSES.

Sold Wholesale and Retail at the Manufactory,
91, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY,
THREE DOORS WEST OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM, LONDON.

PEARS'S SHAVING STICK produces, with hot or cold water, an instantaneous, unctuous and consistent lather, softens the beard and renders the process of shaving more rapid, easy, and cleanly than the old mode of using the brush and dish. Prices of Shaving Sticks in cases 1s. and 1s. 6d. each, and upwards.

PEARS'S TRANSPARENT SOAP surpasses all others for Toilet purposes, imparting a most agreeable odour and softness to the skin.

This Soap will be found especially adapted for gentlemen travelling, as it will produce a good lather in the hardest water, and is more durable than any other.

Prices, in tablets, 1s. each and upwards; made also in cakes suitable for the shaving dish from 1s. each.

To avoid counterfeits, observe that the Genuine Transparent Soap can be procured at the Inventor's Manufactory, as above.

SOLD BY

J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond Street.
R. LOW & SON, 330, Strand.
W. EDWARDS, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard.
R. HENDRIE, 12, Tichborn Street, Haymarket.
J. SANGER, 153, Oxford Street.
MESSRS. BARCLAY & SONS, 95, Farringdon Street.
MESSRS. PROUT & HARSANT, 229, Strand.
MESSRS. SUTTON & CO., Bow Church Yard.

And most respectable Chemists and Perfumers in Town and Country.

COOKE (late Stocker) & Co.'s BOTTLES,

WITH

PATENT PERMANENT CAPSULES.

This simple invention consists in lining Capsules of Metal, or other rigid material, with Cork, or other elastic substance; and by its application to Bottles, Jars, and similar receptacles, they are rendered air-tight, while ready access is at all times afforded to their contents, in consequence of the Capsule being removable with the utmost facility, and without detriment to its future efficiency. The inconveniences so generally complained of, as resulting from the use of Glass Stoppers, or of Corks or Bungs, which require to be fastened with resinous or other offensive material, (and are often covered with a Capsule, which being destroyed at the first opening, is useless to the consumer), will, by the adoption of

COOKE & CO.'S PATENT PERMANENT CAPSULES,

be entirely avoided, and cleanliness, combined with great saving of labour, be secured. Notwithstanding these advantages, the prices of Bottles fitted with the Patent Permanent Capsules are extremely moderate, as will be seen by the following List:—

Prices of COOKE & Co.'s Patent Permanent Capsuled Bottles, OF THE BEST FLINT GLASS.

POMADES—Round, Oval, or Octagon (Per gross).

	1-oz.	1½-oz.	2-oz.	3-oz.	4-oz.	6-oz.	8-oz.
Black Cap	20/	21/	22/	27/	32/	45/	63/
White Metal Cap	25/	26/	27/	32/	38/	52/	70/
Boxwood or Plated Cap	30/	31/	32/	38/	45/	60/	78/
Ebony Cap.....	35/	36/	38/	44/	51/	68/	87/
Either of the above in Purple or Opal Glass	3/ extra {	3/	4/	5/	6/	8/	10/

COVERED JARS.

White Metal Cap	27/	28/	29/	33/	38/	..	..
Boxwood or Plated Cap.....	32/	34/	36/	39/	45/	..	..
Ebony Cap.....	38/	40/	44/	48/	54/	..	..

COVERED JARS—Squat Shape.

Boxwood Cap	38/	40/	44/	48/	54/	72/	96/
Ebony Cap.....	44/	46/	51/	56/	63/	84/	108/

MAGNESIAS.

Black Cap	22/	23/	24/	28/	33/	45/	63/
White Metal Cap	27/	28/	29/	33/	39/	52/	70/

ESSENCES—Round or Flat.

Enamelled Cap	28/	30/	33/	40/	46/	54/	63/
Boxwood or Plated Cap	33/	36/	39/	46/	52/	60/	70/
Gilt Cap.....	42/	45/	48/	54/	60/	68/	78/

CORYN PINTS—Pale Blue Glass.

White Metal Cap	30/ per gross.
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MAY BE PROCURED OF THE FOLLOWING WHOLESALE AGENTS :

S. Maw, 11, Aldersgate Street; Morgan Brothers, 21, Bow Lane; G. & W. Brown, 46, Farringdon Street; J. J. Jackson, Cross Street, and Liverpool; Pearce & Co., Bristol; Grimwade, Ridley & Co., Ipswich.

No. 4, 4, is J. A.'s IMPROVED SPINAL or GENERAL INVALID COUCH and CARRIAGE. The couch can be adjusted to any position, and has a shifting stand on easy castors for the room ; so that the patient can be lifted with the couch from the stand to the carriage without being touched, so as to go out for an airing when required.



No. 1, 2, 3, is J. ALDERMAN'S PATENT GRADUATING ELASTIC COUCH, shown in different positions : it is fitted with two, three, or four distinct graduating actions, by which an Invalid can be graduated to any position, without being touched by the nurse, and free from all pressure, so that a patient cannot possibly become bed-sore by long confinement.

No. 5, 5, is J. A.'s PATENT GRADUATING, ELASTIC, SELF-ADJUSTING CHAIR, which like the couch, is made to follow nature in every respect—
the back, the arms, the seat, and leg rest being made to work altogether, so that not a muscle of the patient need be disturbed. The arms are also made to put on and off, so that the patient can get on and off from either side while the leg-rest is up.

No. 6 is J. A.'s IMPROVED EXERCISING HORSE.

No. 7 is J. A.'s IMPROVED SELF-PROPELLING CHAIR, which renders an Invalid perfectly independent, being able to run from room to room without any assistance.

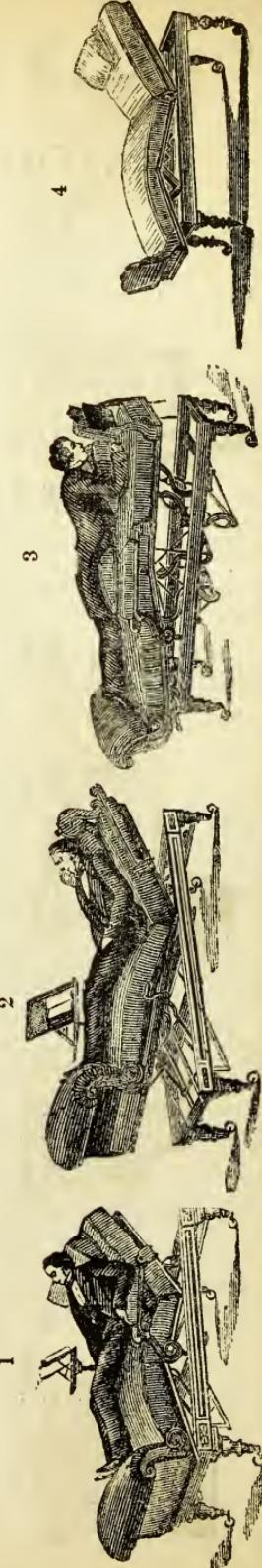
No. 8, 8, is J. A.'s PATENT PORTABLE EQUILIBRIUM CARRYING CHAIR, which enables an Invalid to be carried up and down stairs with perfect ease and safety. The chair always adjusting itself, enables the two persons who carry to walk up and down stairs in the usual way, quite erect, with their arms straight down, which avoids any strains upon their muscles. It is also an easy chair for the room when the handles are off.

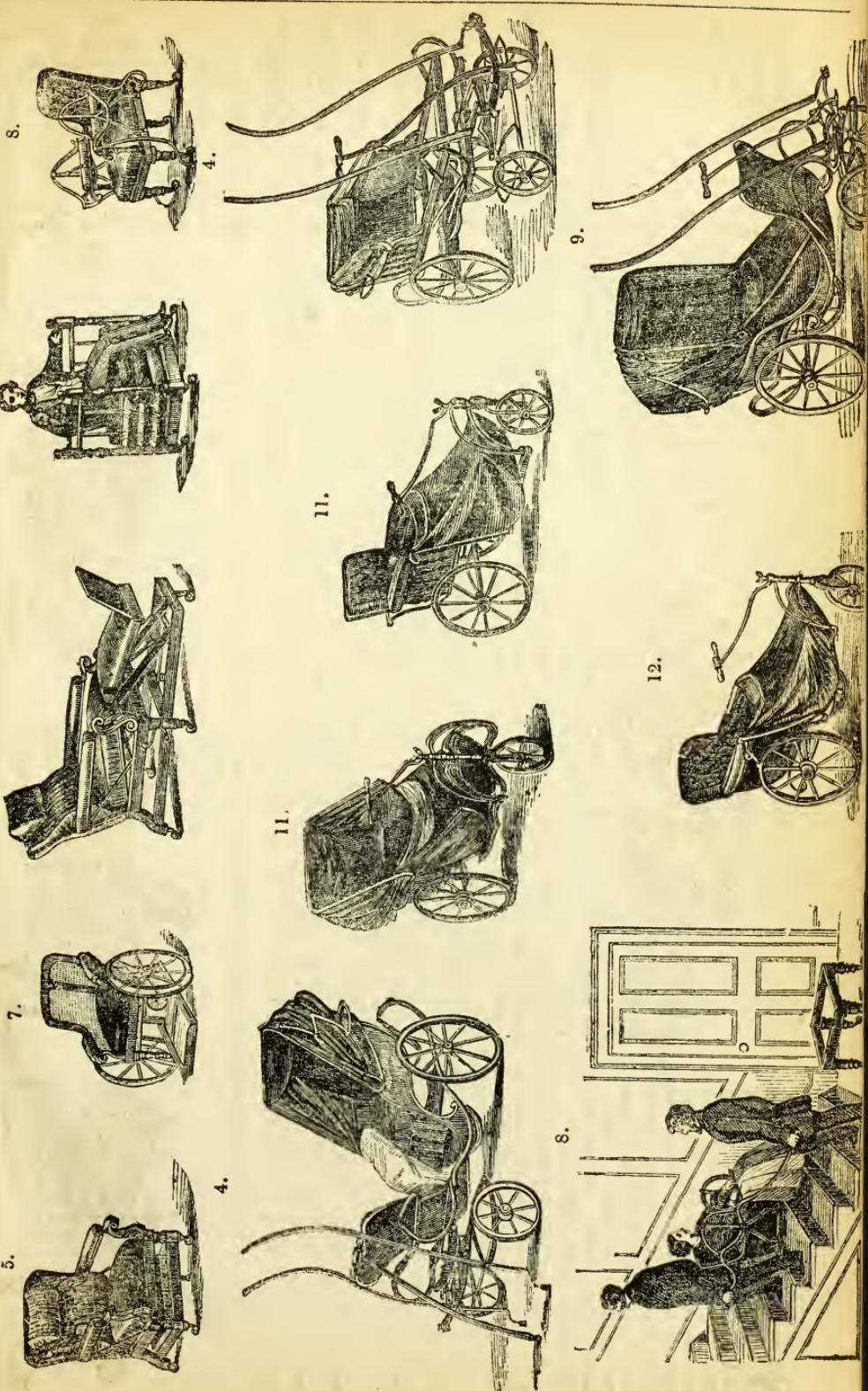
No. 9 is J. A.'s IMPROVED FOUR-WHEEL ALBERT CHAIR, fitted for hand or pony ; the body being mounted upon C and under springs behind, and elliptic springs in front, which make it a most elegant and easy carriage.

No. 10 is J. A.'s IMPROVED FOUR-WHEEL BRIGHTON CHAIR, mounted upon C and under springs both back and front, and has his new wrought-iron perches or cranes, instead of the old-fashioned wood perches. This is the most elegant and easy carriage in use.

No. 11, 11, is J. A.'s IMPROVED THREE-WHEEL ALBERT CHAIR, with and without a head, which is as elegant and easy as can be made with three wheels.

No. 12 is J. A.'s IMPROVED THREE-WHEEL GARDEN or BATH CHAIR, fitted with or without a head, and of the cheapest construction.





A FIRST CLASS SILVER MEDAL

Has been awarded to Messrs. NYE & Co., at the Paris Universal Exhibition, 1855, for their Improved Patent

SAUSAGE MAKING

AND GENERAL

MINCING MACHINE,

For Private Families, Hotel Keepers, Pastrycooks, Pork Butchers, &c.

The Press throughout the country have spoken in the highest praise of this little Machine. From among them we select the opinions of the two principal Journals.

"Among other objects in the show worthy of special notice, we may mention the very ingenious Mincing Machine, exhibited by NYE and Co.; it is extremely clever, and, for the mechanical skill which it displays, is eclipsed by nothing in the whole show."—*Times*, July 14th, 1855.

"On Stand 12, we met with one of the gems of the yard, invented and manufactured by NYE and Co., of Wardour Street, Soho, London. This machine is for making Sausages, &c., mincing up, mixing, and at the same time forcing the meat into the skins; it will mince 8lb. of meat in four minutes—it will also cut suet, vegetables for soup, &c. It may likewise be used for various other purposes. It is made of metal, very strong, durable, and compact, and is particularly adapted for private families. Price £2. 2s. This is a little thing every husband ought to carry home to his wife, who

we are satisfied will turn it to the best account, and save the price.—*Mark Lane Express*, August 15, 1854.

This Machine will mince, mix the seasoning, and force into the skin at the same time. It cuts all kinds of Meats, Cooked or Uncooked, Forced Meats, Suet, &c. It will also cut Vegetables for Soups, Fruit for Mincemeat, and it will be found useful in Mixing and Mincing for many other purposes, and, being all metal, does not absorb the juices of the meat, and is easily cleaned with boiling water. Price £1. 10s.; £2. 2s.; £3. 3s.

Also a small

MINCER for the DINNER TABLE, to assist DIGESTION, LOSS OF TEETH, &c. Price 30s.

This machine is very neatly got up, and may be screwed on to the dining table without even injuring the cloth.

The small Mincer used for the Dinner Table, will be found admirably adapted for small quantities, as in mincing one pound of meat it forces the whole of the meat out within one ounce, and even this may be obtained by passing a little bread through the Machine, thus rendering it the most useful and economical desideratum, either to the invalid or for the ordinary requirements of a family.

The above Mincing Machines are admirably adapted for reducing meats for making soups according to the mode recommended by Professor Liebig, in his work "On the Chemistry of Food." The following is an extract from the Professor's work:—

"When one pound of lean beef, free from fat, and separated from the bones, in a finely chopped state in which it is used for beef sausages or mincemeat, is uniformly mixed with its own weight of cold water, slowly heated to boiling, and the liquid, after boiling briskly for a minute or two is strained through a cloth from the coagulated albumen and the fibrine, now become hard and horny, we obtain an equal weight of the most aromatic soup, of such strength as can only be obtained by boiling for hours from a piece of flesh. When mixed with salt, and other usual additions by which soup is usually seasoned, and tinged somewhat darker by means of roasted onions or burnt sugar, it forms the very best soup that can be prepared from one pound of flesh."

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,

S. NYE'S PATENT IMPROVED COFFEE MILL.

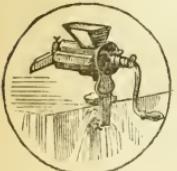
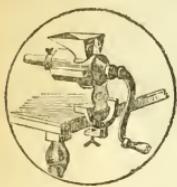
This Mill is most conveniently arranged for domestic use, it being provided with a cramp, by which it is fixed to the table in an instant, and as quickly removed, without injury to the table, or may be fixed to any other convenient place. By a nice and safe arrangement the grinding surfaces cannot possibly touch each other. It is provided with a regulating screw, by means of which the Coffee is ground fine or coarse as desired. It grinds very rapidly, and is the best and most convenient Mill ever offered to the public.

Prices: No. 1—8s.; No. 2—10s.; and No. 3—14s.

The large and rapidly increasing sale of these Mills, and the many Testimonials which have been received, is a guarantee that they only require to be known to secure their general adoption.

S. NYE, INVENTOR, PATENTEE, AND MANUFACTURER,

79, WARDOUR STREET, SOHO, LONDON (W).



MAY & BAKER,

Manufacturing Chemists,

GARDEN WHARF, BATTERSEA,
LONDON, S.W.,

Desire the attention of wholesale druggists to a few of the principal articles of their manufacture, for the superior quality of which First Class Medals were awarded to them at the London Exhibition 1851, and at the Paris Exhibition 1855.

The Current Prices forwarded on application by Post.

Acid, Benzoic	Hydrarg. Ammonio Chlor.	Magnesia Calc. Pond.
” Nitric	” Bichlorid	Magnesia Carb. Pond.
Antim. Crocus	” Chloridum	Potassæ Acetas
” Murias	” Cum Creta	Potassii Cyanidum
” Oxysulphuretum	” Nitrico Oxydum	Sp. Æther. Nitr. Sp. Gr. 850
” Potassio Tart.	” Sulphas	Sp. Ammoniæ Arom.
” Sulphuretum	” Sulph. ē Sulph.	Sulphur Præcip. Ver.
Argenti Nitrás	Liquor Ammon. Fortissim.	Ung. Hydr. Fort.
Bismuth, Nitrás	” Calcis Chlor. Fort.	Zinci Acetas
Camphor Ang. Purif.	” Magnes. Bicarb.	” Chlorid
Cheltenham Salt	” Soda Chlor.	” Oxydum
Creta Præcip.	” Vol. C. C.	” Sulphas Purif.

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(C. BAILEY LATE MAKER TO BLACKWOOD & CO.)

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Black Bordering, Yellow, Red, Carmine, Blue, Violet,
Green and other Coloured Inks.

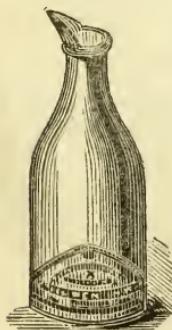
THE above Inks are strongly recommended as being the best in use,
flowing freely from the pen, and never changing to brown, as many at
the present time do.

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and 3s. each.

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Is especially adapted for Music writing, and is in great demand amongst
Musical Professors.

In Spouted Bottles at 6d., 1s., 2s., and 3s. each.



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for Exportation.

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And of MORGAN BROTHERS, 21, Bow Lane.

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47, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, S.

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	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Acid, Acetic 1 to 7.	0 5	Chloroform.....	6 6	Naphtha	gall. 3 6
" Glac. 3/6	5 0	Methylated	5 6	Orpiment	80 0
" Benzoic.....	1 3	Cadmii Bromid...oz.	1 8	Phosphorus.....	3 4
" Boracic	3 0	Iodid. "	1 8	" Amorph. 5 4	
" Citric	2 8	Cupri. Sulph. cwt. 32/44	0	Plumbi. Acet.....	54 0
" Gallic	12 0	" Nitrat.....	2 0	" Carb.	0 4
" Hydrochlor... 0	1 1/2	" Oxyd. Nigr..	2 8	" Iodid. ...oz.	1 0
" Cby. 0	1 1/4	Crocosote, Engl....	7 6	" Nitrat....	0 9
" Pur. 0	5	Crcta, Pracip.....	0 5	Potass. Acet.....	2 0
" Hydrocy. P.L. 2	0	Ether, Sulph. Rect..	4 6	" Bicarb.	0 10
" Scheele's 2	4	" Mthyld.	2 0	" Bichrom....	1 2
" Nitric	0 7	" Chloric	3 8	" Bitart.....	1 7
" Pur., P.L. 0	9	Ferri. Ammon. Cit..	3 9	" Chlorat....	1 3
" Nitros	0 6	" Cblor..	2 0	" Nitrat. Pulv.	58 0
" Oxalic	1 0	" Tart..	3 9	" pure	0 9
per cwt.	0 11	" Carb. Sacch..	2 0	" Prussiat....	1 8
Phosphor. P.L. 1	8	Pracip.	0 8	" Subcarb....	50 0
Pyrogallic .oz.	3 6	Iodid. ....oz.	1 2	" Sulphat....	0 6
Sulphuric ... 0	1 1/2	" Syrup...	1 8	" Superoxalat..	1 4
" Cby. 0	1 1/4	Pot. Tart....	3 9	" Tartrat....	1 9
" Pur. 0	7	et Quin. Cit. 2 0		Potassii Bromid...oz.	1 0
Tannic	9 6	" Sulph. Pur..	0 4	" Cyanid....	2 10
Tartaric	2 3	Glycerine, Com....	1 0	" Iodid. ...oz.	0 9
Pulv. 2	4	(Price's). 4 0		" Sulphid ...	1 4
Alcohol, Absolute.. 4	0	Hydrarg. Am. Chlor.	3 2	" Sulphuret ..	1 4
Ammon. Carbon .. 0	8	Bichlor...	2 4	Quinae Disulph. How-	
" Muriat	0 5	" Biniodid...oz.	1 0	ard's, in 1 oz. bot. oz.	6 6
" Nitrat	1 9	Bisulph...	3 9	" 4 oz. bot. ,	6 2
" Oxalat	4 0	Chlorid ..	3 0	" 25 oz. tins ,	6 0
" Sulphid..... 1	4	cum Creta 2	3	Soda. Bicarb. Pulv.	22 0
Iodid. ...oz. 1	6	Iodid. ....oz.	1 3	" Opt... 28 0	
Antim. Crocus...cwt. 58	0	Nit. Oxyd. 3 0		" Hyposulph.. 0 6	
" Muriat..... 0	4	Subsulph.. 4 8		" Phosph.	0 6
" Oxysulph.. 2	1	" Sulph. Nigr. 2	4	" Pot. Tart. Pulv.	1 2
" Potas. Tart. 2	4	Iodine, Resubl. ....oz.	0 11	Sp. Æther Nit. Opt.	2 4
" Pulv. Comp. 1	4	Liq. Ammon. 880° ..	0 7	" Methyl. 0 8	
" Sulph. Nig. 50	0	" P.L.. 0 4		" Ammon. Co. Opt.	2 4
Aqua Fortis Dup... 0	5	" Acet. Conc. 1	4	" Methylid. 0 8	
Argent Nit. Xtls. oz.	3 8	Arsenical	0 8	" Foetid ..	2 8
" Fuzed.. ,	3 10	Opii. Sedat....	8 0	Strontian Carb. Pur.	2 6
" Oxyd	7 0	Secale Corn. ..	10 0	" Mur.	0 10
Arsenic Pulv..... 18	0	Taraxaci.....	3 0	" Nitrat....	0 8
Barii Chlorid	0 10	Plumbi	0 3	Sulphur Subl...cwt. 20	0
Barytes Carb..... 0	8	Potassa, P.L..	0 3	" Lac	0 4
" Nitrat	0 8	Vol. C. C. Opt.	0 3	" Hypochlor...oz.	1 0
Bisinuth Trisnit.... 6	0	Lin. Camph. Co. ..	2 8	" Iodide	1 2
Borax .....cwt. 84	0	Lycopodium	3 6	Stanni. Mur. Sol. ..	0 8
" Pulv.	0 10	Magnes. Calc. Opt.	1 6/2/6	" Xtls... 1 8	
Carbon, Bisulph.... 1	2	Magnes. Carb. Pulv.	56 0	" Oxyd..... 1 0	
Collodion	4 6	Manganes. Oxid. 12/	14 0	Zinci, Oxyd.	1 6
Calc. Chlorinat..cwt. 18	0	Morph. Acct....oz.	13 6	" Sulph. Pur..	0 4
Cal. Chlor. Sol..cwt. 18	0	" Mur.	13 6	" Valerianat ..	2 3

CHEMICALS NOT ENUMERATED IN THIS LIST SUPPLIED ON THE SAME TERMS.

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CELEBRATED

POLISHING PASTE,

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

JOSEPH PICKERING,

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For giving polish unto Brass,
Tin, Copper, German Silver, glass,
Britannia Metal, and indeed
ALL THINGS which a Polish need,
Thousands its merit now commend,
And call it **WOMAN'S TRUEST FRIEND**,
Not half the labour is required,
To give the Brilliancy desired,
That other Compositions take ;
You thus each way a saving make.
BEWARE ! BEWARE ! of Imposition,
In buying Needham's Composition,

For Needham's Paste is widely known,
In every village, every town,
And owing to its spreading fame,
Dishonest men assume the name.
That made by Joseph Pickering,
And that alone's the genuine thing.
Now to ensure the genuine one,

Observe the *C. Joss. Pickering* ^{on}
Each Pot has the fac-simile,
To copy which is felony.

In Pots at 6d. and 1s., and in Tin Boxes at 2d. each.

PICKERING'S CELEBRATED FURNITURE POLISH,

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Drug Merchants, &c.

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JANUARY, 1860.

SUBJECT TO THE FLUCTUATIONS OF THE MARKET.

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Almonds	32/- lb.	Patchouli, Indian	3/- oz.	Strawberry	6/- "
Angelica	64/- "	" French	4/- "	Vanille	16/- "
Aniseed	12/6 "	Peppermint, English	34/- "	Capscine	4/6 oz.
Bergamot	10/- "	" Hotchkiss'	17/6 "	Gingerine	2/- "
" super.....	13/- "	" Jauncey's	13/6 "	Oil of Cognac, Brown	4/- "
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Foreign	7/6 "	Petit Grain	4/- oz.	" " Grape	50/- lb.
Cassia	18/- "	Pimento	2/- "	Rum, Essence	20/- "
Cedar Wood	2/- oz.	Portugal	13/- lb.	Brandy, "	20/- "
Cedrat	1/6 "	Rhodium	6/- oz.	Assorted Quintessences, per doz. 1 oz. boxes	7/6 "
Celery	6/- "	Rosemary	3/4 lb.		
Cinnamon	3/3 "	Rose Wood	4/- oz.		
" heary	4/6 "	Sage	10/6 lb.		
" leaf.....	4½d. "	Santal Wood	1/9 2/6 oz.		
Citron	16/- lb.	Sassafras	6/9 lb.		
Citronelle	4d. 4½d. oz.	Spearmint	12/- "		
" Winter's	5½d. "	Thyme, Red	3/4 "		
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Foreign	5/6 "	Verbena	10d. 1/- oz.		
Coriander	6/- oz.	" Winter's	1/6 "		
Dill	12/- lb.	Vettiver	20/- "		
Fennel	8/- "	Wintergreen	22/- lb.		
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" Turkish	6/- "				
Juniper, English	36/- lb.				
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" Spike	3/3 "				
Lemon	8/ to 9/- "				
" super.....	10/6 to 12/- "				
Marjoram	10/- "				
Mace (expressed)	5½d. oz.				
Neroli Pétale	16/- "				
" Biggarade.....	12/- "				
Nutmegs	9d. "				
Orange	8/- lb.				
Otto de Rose	18/- oz.				
" " Virgin	28/- "				

FRUIT ESSENCES, &c.

Celery	8/- lb.	Orris Root, fine powder	10d. "
Cherry	8/- "	Tonquin Beans	5/9 "
Cocoa Nut	8/- "	Carmine	3/6 6/- oz.
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" Red	8/- "	Artificial Oil Almonds	5/6 "
Jargonelle Pear	4/- "	Perfumed Oils	9/- "
Melon	8/- "	" Pomades	10/- "
Nectar	8/- "	Gum Benzoin	3/6 5/- "
Orange	8/- "	Balsam Copaiab'	2/6 "
Peach	8/- "	" Peru	6/- "
Pine Apple	7/- "	" Tolu	3/8 "
Quince	8/- "	Gum, Turkey	60/- cwt.
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That most infectious, and disagreeable disease,

SCABIES OR ETCHE,

Cured in HALF AN HOUR, and with only A SINGLE APPLICATION, by the use of

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The Proprietor feeling that there is a great want existing for a "Specific" to get rid of this terrible disease, and as it occurs in every town and village (more or less), having successfully proved its efficacy in curing the many who have applied to him for it, wishes to introduce it to the Trade, as being a "Specific remedy," an article which it is described to be, "for that troublesome disease Scabies." For the following reasons the Proprietor has no hesitation in asserting its preference to any other known remedy:—1st. It is only required to remain on the skin half an hour; it is then washed off, and the disease is cured. 2nd. Containing no oily matter, it does not grease or soil any article of clothing subsequently made use of. 3rd. Its non-irritant properties render its application serviceable, even upon the most delicate skins.

Supplied in Bottles, with stamp, each containing a sufficient quantity to cover an adult, with full directions. To the Trade direct from the Proprietor,

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At the undermentioned prices:

1 doz., 10/6, selling price, 1½; 3 doz., 9/6 per doz.; 6 doz., 8/6 per doz.; 12 doz., 7/6 per doz.

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THE ATMOSPHERIC CLOCK.

By Royal



Letters Patent.



THIS Clock is entirely novel in its principle; possessing none of the mechanism of the ordinary Clocks. It is regulated by the action of air, and founded upon the laws of gravitation. The regulation of the descent of a column of Mercury in a glass tube by causing its rate of motion to depend on the air beneath passing by a regulated orifice to the portion of the tube above the Mercury, and the application of this regulated motion to indicate equal portions of time, are the main features of this Clock.

As Mercury is employed, some would suppose that these Clocks might be influenced by the changes of the atmosphere; but this is not the case, as, by the most rigid experiments of heat and cold, it is found that an equal regularity is maintained, thus shewing they are admirably adapted for any climate. The tube containing the Mercury is enclosed in another tube and hermetically sealed.

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THE ATMOSPHERIC CLOCK COMPANY,
44, FRIDAY STREET, E.C.

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BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.



CHILD'S

ELECTRO-GALVANIC HAIR AND FLESH BRUSHES.

These Brushes are a simple philosophical means of application of Galvanic power to the roots of the hair, whereby decay is arrested, vigorous growth assured, and the original colour restored, where lost from deficiency of energy in the colour-secreting bulbs. All modern authorities on the physiology of the hair and skin, ascribe the diseases to which these superficial appendages are subject to *deficient electric power*; the absence of this stimulus demonstrating itself, especially when the production of hair is concerned, by a collapse or total destruction of the tubular apparatus which the skin provides for their generation; in the normal condition of things, baldness results when the economy of the capsules is deranged or destroyed, and loss of colour when the injury is confined to the colour-secreting bulbs alone; as we see in cases where vigorous growth survives loss of colour. Both of these accidents, baldness and greyness, are from the same deficiency of Electricity, although differently manifested in the consequences. The ELECTRO-GALVANIC HAIR BRUSH is designed to supply this deficiency of magnetic influence, and being so constructed as to demand no special conditions in use, liable to no chance of failure or derangement. Each Brush containing within itself a complete Galvanic Battery of appreciable force, it is presumed that all the necessary elements of success are provided, and that every one who uses

CHILDS' ELECTRO-GALVANIC HAIR BRUSH

May feel assured of accomplishing the restoration of strength and colour to the hair, as well as imparting a bracing tone to the skin of the head, thereby relieving neuralgia, nervous headache, and rheumatic pains, by the wholesome discipline to which, in its exercise, the brush subjects the epidermoid covering, clearing away every obstructive accumulation of scurf, or other impediments to the healthy action of the cutaneous vessels and nerves of the head.

No. 71, in Satin or Rosewood, French Polished, 12/ each.

No. 72, " superior, 16/ "

THE GALVANIC FLESH BRUSH

Is made of Metal Wire of various degrees of fineness, and set in elastic cloth of India Rubber, passes pleasantly over the surface of the skin, never tearing or abraiding it, and the serrated edges gently lift the epidermal scales, which are removed in the form of a fine powder, and the electric action of the Battery gives great relief in all cases of Rheumatism, being of sufficient force as to be perceptible in use without being subject to any unpleasant shock.

No. 75, Best Finished and French Polished, 12/ each.

CAUTION — The Profession are respectfully informed that my Patent, which was granted me last March, is totally different to the one taken out by Mr. Griffiths, in 1852, and formerly worked by Mr. Herring (as he says, the great inconvenience attending their use was an insurmountable impediment to their sale, which was a fact, as I made and got them up for the Patentee.) In my Patent Brushes, the batteries are made upon quite different principles, do not require any trouble but merely damping the action, while damp keeping up a continual discharge of electricity on the skin, which can be felt while being used. This is the ONLY Brush which contains such a battery suitable for galvanic purposes, and being made of separate pins inserted in India rubber webbing, has the same action as the ordinary bristle hair brush and can be used the same. For full description, see the "Chemist and Druggist" of Sept. 15.

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

MORGAN BROTHERS, BOW LANE, LONDON, E.C.



SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF LIME, IRON, SODA, AND POTASSIA.

“CHEMICAL FOOD.”

EDWARD PARRISH, Pharmacist, PHILADELPHIA, U.S.,

Asks attention to this elegant combination, which was introduced several years since in the United States, where it now enjoys a wide-spread reputation as a

NUTRITIVE TONIC AND ALTERATIVE.

Its composition will suggest the numerous uses to which it is adapted. The elements it contains are deficient in enfeebled conditions, resulting from protracted disease, or from defective nutrition, and the state of solution in which they are here combined is the most favourable to their absorption. No other preparation, containing Iron in solution, is so free from unpleasant properties; it is, in fact, so pleasing to the eye and to the palate as to be acceptable to all, especially to invalids who are disgusted with the use of ordinary chalybeates.

It has been prescribed with benefit in a variety of diseases, such as tuberculosis of the lungs and intestines, anaemia, marasmus, and as a general invigorator in enfeebled conditions of the system.

The formulæ for this preparation was published in the American Journal of Pharmacy, vol. xxix. p. 572, and has been copied into numerous Medical Journals. Each teaspoonful contains about 1 grain of Phosphate of Iron, $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains of Phosphate of Lime, and smaller proportions of the alkaline phosphates, all in perfect solution, with a slight, though not injurious or disagreeable excess of acid.

The Trade supplied by PETER SQUIRE, Chemist, 277, Oxford Street, London, W., and JOHN MACKAY, 121, George Street, Edinburgh.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CHEMISTS.

Two or three discharged Servants from our employ, we find, are trying to persuade our friends that they are acquainted with the manufacture of our "Celebrated Glycerine and Almond, Borax and Honey, Camphor and Honey, Oatmeal and Honey, New Milk and Honey," and other Soaps, for which we have gained an extensive sale. We most respectfully caution Chemists to beware of the cheap Soaps now offered in imitation of our preparations. The recipes and manufacture of above are only known to Mr. RICHARDSON, who personally attends to the laboratory department, and who has just succeeded in producing a Soap which, for superiority, cannot be equalled. The "New Milk and Honey Soap" is prepared from Deer's Suet, with Pulv. Soda Boracis as its alkali, and blended with New Milk and Narbonne Honeys with an exquisite perfume of Heliotrope, renders it one of the most beautiful Soaps yet offered to the notice of Chemists.

In order to really prove its worth, a Sample Tablet of the Soap will be sent for enclosure free to any Chemist, to use it himself, thus enabling him to practically recommend it to his customers. It is in Boxes of Three Tablets, to sell at 1/6 per box; wholesale price 10/6 per dozen, or 1/6 per lb. For infants, or for general toilet use, it is unequalled, and will take its stand as one of the best Soaps made, being really a Soap made on chemical principles. R. & Co. would suggest to Chemists, if after trying it, to make it an especial article of attention. It will be advertised in all the Daily Papers, and sure to meet with a ready sale. The only "Genuine Glycerine and Almond Soap," as made by R. & Co., has induced many imitations to be offered; but it is only in appearance; it cannot be in composition, being a "strict secret." In 1lb. bars, 84/- per cwt.

Saponis Flores Sambuci Virid., a most beautiful Soap, in 1 lb. bars, 84/- per cwt.; also in 2d., 3d., 4d., and 6d. tablets. Turtle Oil Soap, in 1 lb. bars, 84/- per cwt., and ditto.

R. & Co., in soliciting orders from their friends for "New Quarter," would again impress upon them that all Articles sent from their Manufactory are pure unadulterated Preparations, made from very best materials, and manipulated by skilful assistants, under the superintendence of Mr. JOHN RICHARDSON, who is a practical Chemist.

Price Lists Post Free on application to RICHARDSON & Co., Manufacturing Perfumers and Fancy Soap Makers, 30, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, LONDON, E.C.

PEARCE'S ORIENTAL CEMENT,

For Mending China, Glass, Earthenware, Plaster, Ivory, Marble, Wood Carving, Toys, and almost every other article of domestic ornament or furniture. Also for setting Jewellery, Trinkets, Crystals, &c., as well as cementing Fancy Work in Wood, Leather, Card-Board, and Paper.

PEARCE'S CEMENT has stood the test of Time, and experience has proved its real utility. The extensive range of its application, its durability and cheapness, render it superior to any other article in use. It also possesses the advantage of being entirely free from colour.

IN BOTTLES SIXPENCE AND ONE SHILLING EACH.
LIBERAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

JOSEPH PEARCE, CHEMIST, CREWKERNE.

Grey Hair Restored to its Natural Colour.

Neuralgia, Nervous Head Ache, Rheumatism, and Stiff Joints

CURED BY

F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES,

Price 10/- and 15/-. Combs, 2/6 to 20/. Grey Hair and Baldness prevented by F. M. H.'s Patent Preventive Brush. Price 4/- and 5/-. Offices, 32, Basinghall-street, London.—Where may be had gratis, or by post for 4 stamps, the Illustrated Pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and its Remedy." The Public are cautioned against Counterfeits.

F. M. H.'s Teazle Brushes (purely mechanical) for Cloth, Velvet, Merino, &c., not only perfectly cleanse, but preserve the fabric in a remarkable manner.



PATON & CHARLES' SKIN SOAP

Is very durable, never loses its shape or weight, well adapted for every house purpose and for exportation. It may be had pink, white, or variegated.

Unscented, in bars.

Scented, ditto.

Pure Curd Soap, ditto.

Honey Soap, ditto.

Old Brown Windsor, in bars.

Ditto, double scented.

Ditto, triple scented.

Every description of Fancy Soap.

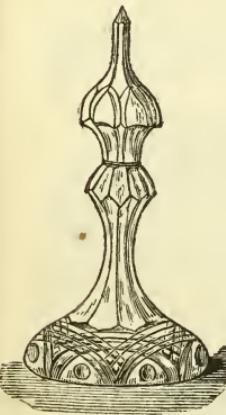
MANUFACTORY:

**THAMES TUNNEL SOAP, CANDLE, AND OIL WORKS,
148, WAPPING, LONDON, E.,
Or through MORGAN BROTHERS, BOW LANE.**

THE PERFUME LAMP

OR

PHILOSOPHICAL PASTILLE.



By means of this simple and ingenious little ornament, the same quantity of scent that is put on one person's handkerchief is agreeably diffused through a whole apartment, whilst its disinfecting qualities render it invaluable in the Sick Room, the Dining Room after dinner, and during hot and close weather.



MANUFACTURED IN CUT GLASS

of various patterns, to render it either a handsome ornament for the Drawing Room or a useful appendage to the Bedchamber or Hospital. No person embarking on a voyage should be without one, as it entirely removes the unpleasant odours encountered in steam-boat travelling and hot climates.

All Wholesale Perfumers, Druggists, and Sundries Dealers, &c.

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BENSON BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

124, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, MELBOURNE,

Agents for R. B. Ede & Co., Manufacturing Perfumers, and Morgan Brothers, Druggists' Sundrymen, London.

B. B. undertake to supply all Goods advertised in the
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MEDICAL SHOP FITTINGS, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, &c.

ESTABLISHED 30 YEARS.

FILMER KIDSTON,
3, LIVERPOOL STREET, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

Manufacturer of every description of Medical Shop Fittings, Glass Show Cases, Soda-Water Stands, Desks, &c., &c.

Dealer in Medical Glass, Earthenware, and all kinds of Shop Utensils. An Assortment kept in Stock, both new and second-hand.

Medical Labelling, Embossing, and Writing on Glass. Most satisfactory references can be given as to style and quality.

Plans and Estimates for entire Fittings or Alterations, and the Old Fittings taken in exchange.

Experienced Labellers and Mechanics sent to all parts of the Country.

LANG & CO.'S NEWLY-INVENTED PATENT ENEMA.

This Instrument injects in a perfectly continuous stream, thereby avoiding the chance of injecting air. It also possesses the advantage of being worked by one hand on the top ball ; and it requires so little pressure that the greatest invalid may use it with the utmost ease.

Retail of all Instrument Makers and Chemists ; Wholesale of

LANG & CO.,
67, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, LONDON ;
Or of MORGAN BROTHERS, 21, Bow Lane.

THE LARGEST PERFUMERY FACTORS IN THE WORLD.

EXTRACTS & BOUQUETS.

PUT UP.
1 oz. 2 oz. 4 oz. 1 lit. $\frac{1}{2}$ lit. 1 lit.
18/- 30/- 54/- 104/- 150/- 240/-

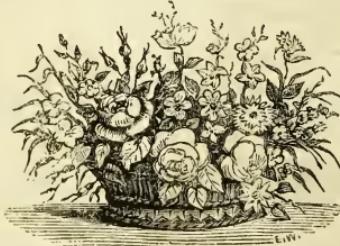
IN BULK.
14/- per lb. all round, in 1 lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.,
and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Bottles and 1 Gallon Tins.

AROMATIC,
AND
ORIENTAL VINEGAR.

Eau de Cologne & Lavender Water.

Dentifrice, &c.

A LA CORBEILLE FLEURIE.



FANCY SOAPS.

POMADES,
PHILOCOME, and HAIR OILS.

COSMETICS,
BANDOLINE & BRILLANTINE.

Rouge, and Blanc de Perle.
Strawberry Powder and Violet Powder.

GLOVE SACHETS,
SATIN and PAPER Sachets.

COLD CREAM, &c. &c.

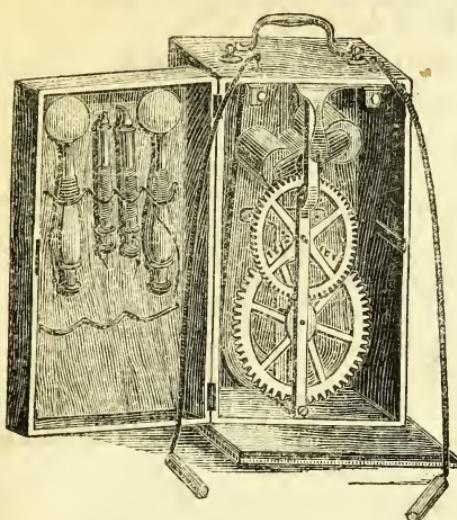
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298, RUE SAINT MARTIN, PARIS.



WHOLESALE DEPOT AND FOR EXPORT,

27, CANNON ST. WEST, LONDON, E.C.

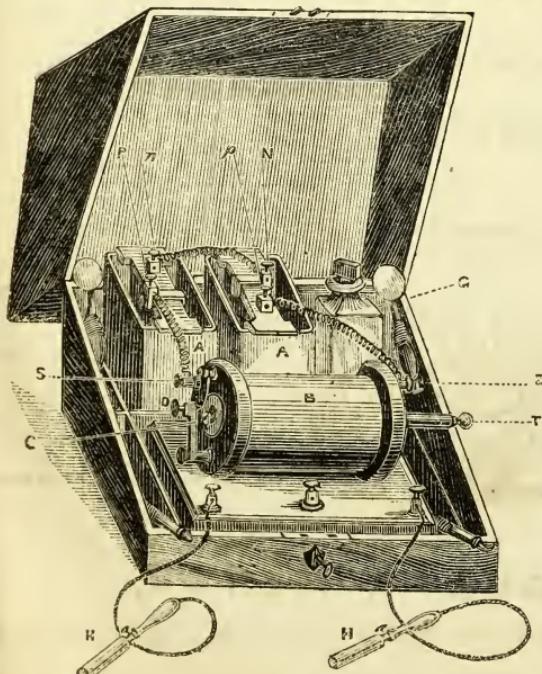
MAGNETO-ELECTRIC MACHINE.



This Machine is the most simple and perfect ever produced. One advantage over all others is, that the motion is caused by a wheel instead of elastic bands, which have invariably got out of order in a short space of time.

No. 1. With disc, ear, and tooth director	each	£3 0 0
No. 2. Without ditto ,		2 12 6

IMPROVED GALVANIC MACHINE.



As the Magnet cannot be adapted for self-use we recommend No. 3, which is well made, very complete, and will not get out of order.

No. 3, as illustrated, with proper case, £3. 3s. each.

No. 4 is on same principle as No. 3, but smaller, with only one Battery, without ear, disc, and tooth directors. Price £1. 10s. 6d. each.

FOR WHOLESALE PRICES SEE INDEX.

Morgan Brothers, 21 to 23, Bow Lane, London.

SMELLING BOTTLES.

SILVER TOP (each).

The following prices are for any colour except Ruby; each bottle of that colour will be charged 4d. extra, when 3/6 or below, or 6d. when above.

	If silvered inside.		If silvered inside.
1. Small flat, square screw top.	8d.	..	17. Large ditto, ditto, engraved
2. Larger, chased screw top	1/3	..	caps 8/9 ..
2A. Extra small, hinged cap	1/10	..	18. Flint pyramid, extra cut
3. Small, hinged cap	2/6	..	20. New double, for vinegar and
4. Medium ditto	3/3	..	salts 10/ 12/
5. Large ditto	3/9	4/10	Case for ditto 1/9 ..
6. Extra large	5/	6/3	21. Oval, extra wide-mouth, stop-
7. Small fig.	2/9	..	pers, polished 6/3 7/4
8. Large ditto	3/9	..	Case for ditto 1/1 ..
9. Globe	3/9	4/10	22. Egyptian 4/3 5/4
10. Communion	4/3	5/3	23. Fiddle, small 2/9 ..
11. Long round taper finger	3/9	..	24. Ditto, medium 3/4 ..
12. Small globe, perforated under cap for vinegar	3/3	..	25. Ditto, large 4/3 5/4
14. Long flat finger, extra cut	5/	..	26. Ditto, ditto, with revolving
15A. No. 5, with patent spring cap	8/9	..	top 13/6 14/7
15. No. 6, with ditto chased, and gilt inside	12/	13/3	Case for ditto 1/1 ..
Leather case for do. silk lined	1/4	..	27. Large flat, with revolving top 13/6 14/7
16. Small jars, polished stoppers, plain hinged caps	6/3	..	Case for ditto 1/1 ..
			28. As No. 11, but smaller 3/ ..
			29. As No. 14. ditto 3/9 ..

	Smallest Quan- tity.	Empty. Per doz.	Filled with R. B. Ede's Salts.	
			s.	d.
77. Preston, corked and sealed, best small	1 doz.	1 3	2	3
78. Ditto medium	1 "	1 6	2	8
79. Ditto large	1 "	1 9	3	0
87. No. 78 size, with flat polished boxwood top	1 "	2 0	3	3
80. Prestons, large size, cut and polished necks, mounted with six patterns fancy boxwood top corks	1 "	2 6	3	9
84. Ditto, plain, vegetable ivory ditto	1 "	2 6	3	9
85. Ditto, best, carved ditto	1 "	3 4	4	9
94. No. 80, in green blue, and amethyst, assorted	1 "	2 9	4	0
395. No. 84, ditto ditto	1 "	2 9	4	0
396. No. 85, ditto ditto	1 "	3 7	5	0
397. No. 94, with pressed opal glass topped cork (just out)	1 "	2 9	4	0
342. Cylindrical Prestons, in colours as No. 94, with shouldered po- lished boxwood caps	1 "	2 9	4	0
349. Ditto, but with plain ivory caps	1 "	4 6	6	0
350. Ditto, carved	1 "	6 6	8	0
86. No. 342 pattern, but in the best colours, assorted opaque and transparent, with plain ivory caps. (This pattern we also have cut in a variety of ways, and with fancy caps)	1 "	6 6	8	0
90. Cased, colours, beautifully cut and mounted with carved ivory caps	½ "	16 0	17	6
95. No. 342 cut octagon and stoppered, packed in glass lid boxes with gilt tipped divisions	1 "	6 6	8	0
399. No. 342 cut in 12 varieties and with carved ivory caps (very choice), in boxes as 95	1 "	10 6	12	0
92. 1½ oz. Jars, in cased and coloured glass, handsomely cut in, and with globe stoppers to match .....	..	20 0	24	0
93. 2½ oz. ditto, with polished stoppering .....	..	33 0	40	0
97. Globe pattern, green, blue, and amethyst, with fancy polished boxwood tops	1 "	2 9	4	0
98. Ditto ditto, cut at bottom, with ivory tops	1 "	4 6	6	0
99. Ditto ditto, cut in various patterns, with carved ivory top, in glass top boxes	1 "	12 0	14	0
435. Ditto ditto, cased and cut in various patterns, glass stoppers fitted to carved ivory tops .....	..	20 0	22	0

SMELLING BOTTLES—continued.**FINE WICKER (per doz.)**

4½	Watch pattern, ruby glass, open wicker, metal top	22/6
2½	Fig ditto ditto ditto	23/
2½	Ditto larger, white glass, close wicker, ditto	25/6
1½	Hand ditto, ruby glass, open wicker, ditto	23/
23.	Globe pattern, small blue glass, open wicker, ditto	23/
15.	Pyramid, 1 oz. size, close wicker, ditto	21/
15½	Ditto 2 oz. " blue glass, open wicker, ditto	26/6
10½	Cologne, 4 oz. " white ditto, ditto, ivory top	26/
10½	Ditto 4 oz. " blue ditto, ditto, ditto	29/
10½	Ditto 4 oz. " ruby ditto, ditto, ditto	32/

SMELLING BOTTLES, IN CASES (per Doz.)

		Smallest Quan- tity.	Empty.	Filled.
63.	Common moulded stoppered, in leather cases	1 doz.	s. d.	s. d.
64.	Best ditto out	½ doz.	2 6	3 6
65.	Ditto ditto in case	do.	3 6	7 0
66.	Ditto cut stoppers and bottles	do.	5 6	4 6
67.	Ditto ditto in morocco case	do.	6 6	8 0
75.	Plain moulded Preston bottles, with pressed stoppers	do.	3 9	5 6
76.	Ditto in morocco cases.....	do.	9 0	10 9
70.	No. 66, in Scotch cases (very handsome)	do.	16 0	17 6

VINAIGRETTES.

51.	Small Cut	½ doz.	4 0	5 0
52.	Ditto, in morocco case	do.	6 0	7 0
54.	Large Cut	do.	5 0	6 6
54.	Ditto, in moroeco case	do.	7 0	8 6
55.	Cut fluted bottle, with diamond cut stopper	do.	5 6	
56.	Ditto, in morocco case	do.	8 0	10 6
57.	Larga Cut, in Scotch cases	do.	12 6	14 0
58.	½ oz. cut, cap'd, and stoppered bottle for Vinegar, Chloroform, &c.	¼ doz.	10 6	17 6
59.	Ditto, in morocco cases, filled with aromatic vinegar	do.	..	20 0
60.	The Original Aromatic Vinegar, wrapped	½ doz.	..	16 0
61.	Cut Globe Bottles, with diamond cut stoppers	do.	6 0	8 0
457.	Globe pattern, green, blue, and amethyst, with diamond cut stopper, in glass top boxes	1 doz.	6 0	8 0
458.	Ditto, cased and cut in various patterns, glass stoppers, fitted to carved ivory tops	do.	20 0	22 0

OTTO OF ROSES BOTTLES.

461.	One dram, neat cut and stoppered	4/ per doz.
------	--	-------------

Morgan Brothers, 21 to 23, Bow Lane, E.C.

INDIA RUBBER TEATS.

(No. 21.)

We have succeeded in producing not to stretch lengthways, by the introduction of a linen fabric between the Rubber, thereby preventing the possibility of the Infant choking, or, as is sometimes the case, of sucking the end off. We make them in four sizes, stamped i., ii., iii., iii., and pack them in labelled boxes of one each, and twelve of these in a glass top box.

Price 3/6 per Dozen.

Morgan Brothers, 21, Bow Lane, London.

R. B. EDE & CO.'S PERFUME LAMPS, OR PHILOSOPHICAL PASTILLE, FITTED COMPLETE.

		Smallest Quantity.	Price each.	Price per doz.
327.	2 oz. Globe pattern, flint glass, assorted colours, cut.....	..	1/10	20/
328.	Ditto, cased, blue, green, or amethyst, handsomely cut .....	..	3/2	34/
329.	Ditto, cased, ruby .....	..	4/	44/
346.	3 oz. Taper pattern, colours as 327.....	..	3/8	40/
330.	5 oz. Toilet patterns, handsomely cut flint.....	..	4/10	53/
333.	5 oz. ditto cased ruby.....	..	9/	98/
338.	5 oz. elegant Tapered pattern, polished stopper, colours as 328 .....	..	7/	76/
339.	Ditto, ditto, extra cut and finished.....	..	8/	87/
335.	Extra Platina Spheres .....	..	..	12/
334.	Eau a Bruler, for burning in above, 10 dr. round bottle	½ doz.	1/3 doz.	7/6
47.	Ditto, in 4 oz. Oxford oval	¼ "	..	21/

We now supply with orders of not less than one dozen assorted Lamps a very handsome Show Card, which we shall be happy to forward to any of our friends who have already bought the necessary quantity.

Morgan Brothers, 21, Bow Lane, London.

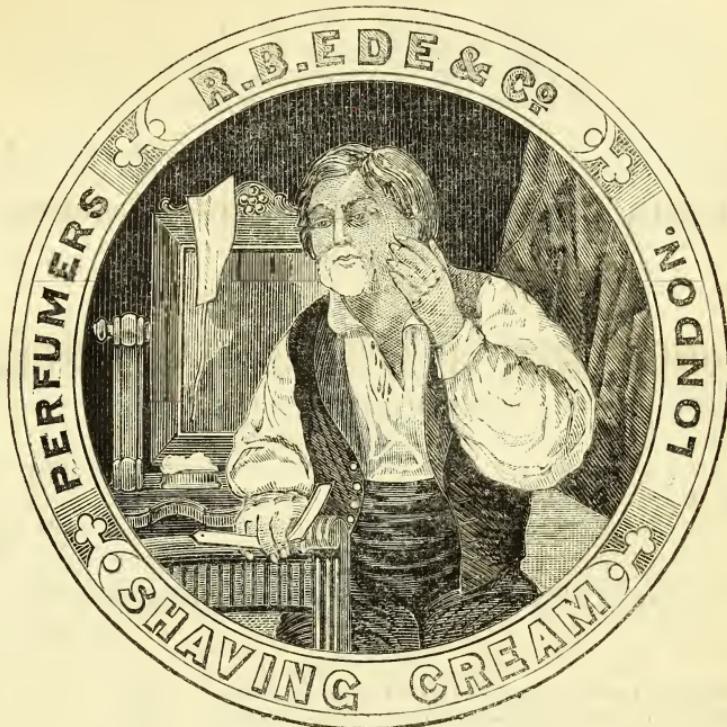


PREPARED CALVES' TEATS.

No. 1.—Selected quality, in stoppered bottles of two Teats, 7/6 per Dozen.

In this style they meet a ready sale.

**MORGAN BROTHERS,
21, BOW LANE, LONDON.**



No. 230..... 7/6 per doz.

Also the second shave, in similar style, at same price.



		s. d.
No. 465.	In Glass top boxes of 1 dozen	per dozen 4 0
No. 439.	Crystalline Wash Balls, large size, in $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen boxes ... ,	12 0

Morgan Brothers, 21, Bow Lane, London.

PLAISTERS.

MACHINE SPREAD.—TOWN MADE.—(Per Yard.)

Description.	Glazed Calico.	Super Glazed Calico.	Unglazed Calico.	Linen.	Moleskin.	Super Moleskin.	Swans- down.	Elastic Cloth, 10 in. wide.
	1. s. d.	2. s. d.	3. s. d.	4. s. d.	5. s. d.	6. s. d.	7 s. d.	8. s. d.
10. Emp. Adhesiv.	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 9	1 3	1 6	1 3	1 3
11. Do. Plumbi.	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 9	1 3	1 6	1 3	1 3
12. Do. Roborans	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 11	1 5	1 9	1 5	1 5
13. Do. Saponis Alb.	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 11	1 5	1 9	1 5	1 5
14. Do. Cerat Sap.	0 7	0 8	0 9	1 0	1 6	1 10	1 6	1 6
15. Do. Galb. Comp.	0 9	0 10	0 11	1 2	1 9	2 1	1 9	1 9
16. Do. Picis Comp.	0 9	0 10	0 11	1 2	1 9	2 1	1 9	1 9
17. Do. Opii	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 10	2 4	2 8	2 4	2 4
18. Do. Calefaciens	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 6	2 0	2 3	2 0	2 0
19. Do. Belladon.	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 10	2 4	2 8	2 4	2 4
20. Do. Hydrarg.	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 10	2 4	2 8	2 4	2 4
21. Do. Am. C. Hyd.	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 10	2 4	2 8	2 4	2 4

A reduction of a half-penny per yard on all the above in quantities of 72 yards and upwards of one kind, or 144 yards assorted.

The above are packed in deal boxes, for which no charge is made.

ELASTIC SURGICAL GOODS.

PER PAIR.

No.		FINE COTTON.	FINE SILK.
10	Stockings.....	4/5	6/8
11	Anklets	2/9	4/10
12	Leggings.....	3/5	5/2
13	Knee Caps.....	3/5	5/2
14	" Leggings.....	6/10	10/4
15	" Stockings	7/10	11/10
16	Thigh Pieces	3/9	5/
17	" Stockings.....	8/2	11/8
	An advance of 6d. per pair if made to order.		
18	Abdominal Belts—each.....	4/10	6/10
19	Ditto to lace, "	7/6	10/3

We also supply any of the above, in common or coarse quality, if ordered in quantity, but do not hold Stock.

No. 20 Tubular Cotton Bandages, 2½-in. wide, in 24-yard rolls, 1/4 per dozen yards.

Terms for above, assorted to suit Purchaser.

Under £5 nett; above £5 and under £10, 5 per Cent.; above £10 and under £20, 7½ per Cent.; above £20 and under £50, 10 per Cent.; above £50, 12½ per Cent.

Morgan Brothers, 21, Bow Lane, London.

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UNIVERSALLY adopted in Government, Public, and Private Buildings. All should apply for Moore's Pamphlet on Ventilation, which will be forwarded on receipt of two postage stamps.

Perfect Ventilation guaranteed, and Steam effectually removed from shop windows.

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Depot for the Patent Transparent and Gilt Glass Letters for FACIAS, STALL BOARDS, WINDOWS, &c., &c.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

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The accumulated Premium Fund amounts to nearly £100,000. The Annual Income of the Society exceeds £30,000. Policy-holders are protected from all liability by the Deed of Settlement and by a clause in each Policy; they have therefore the advantage of the protection of a large Premium Fund, with the absence of all individual risk. No extra Premium is required from Members of Volunteer Artillery or Rifle Corps.

The following is a specimen of the allocation of Profits.

Policy effected in	Age.	Sum Assured.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premium until next division in 1861.	Bonus added to Policy.
1841	44	£1,500	£56 10 0	..	£275 15 0
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1849	18	1,000	17 18 4	..	97 10 0
1853	30	1,000	24 13 4	£19 16 14	..
1856	36	3,500	102 1 8	84 0 0	..

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EDWARD BUTLER, Secretary.

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NAME.	Page.	Terms.	Morgan Bros.' Terms.
Alderman	40, 41	Nos. 1, 2, 3: 25, 30, 35, and 40 Guineas. Nos. 4, 4: 40, 45, and 50 Gs. Nos. 5, 5: 18 to 22 and 25 Gs. No. 6: 15 and 25 Gs. No. 7: 17 Gs. Nos 8, 8: 12 to 14 and 15 Gs. No. 9: 42 Gs. No. 10: 45 Gs. Nos. 11, 11: 27 Gs., with a head, 35 Gs. No. 12: 16 Gs., with a head, 25 Gs. 10 per cent. cash	10 per cent. cash, 7½ per cent. to a/c.
Anderson, T. and E.	9	Maker's terms to a/c.
Assistants Wanted	3, 4	15 per cent. to a/c.
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Bailey, F.	20	
Barnett, S.	37	
Bee, F. W.	28	Those lately sold at 2½, 7½ per doz.; larger size, 12½ do.; Goblets, half- pints, 24½ do.; Do., handsomely carved, various, from 3½ each; Do., handsomely mounted in electro-plate, (bowl removable at pleasure), 12½ do.; Do., carved in wood, 14½ do.; Boxes for cups, 2½ per doz.	10 per cent. cash, 7½ per cent. to a/c. Same to a/c.
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Bewlay and Co.	30	Not given	
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Britten, G.	12	
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Butler, W.	19	22½, 30/, and 45/ nett.	
Carburet of Iron	60	
Carlilian and Corbiere	35	Nett	
Carter and Co.	14	
Child	48	
Clay and Co.	18	
Cleaver, F. S.	34	
Coles	34	
Colwell	12	See advertisement	
Condyl, Brothers, and Co.	46	
Condyl	26, 33	
Cooke and Co.	39	5 per cent. cash	
Cray and Co.	23	
Davenport, J. T.	60	5 per cent. cash.	
Davis, John	19	
De Jongh, Dr.	23	
Devonald	30	
Edwards, W.	21	Nett cash	
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Hadrot and Avril	15	7/6, 20/, 40/
Hales	15	
Hard, J.	30	
Harris and Co.	27	Nett cash	
Hawke, W.	20	8/6, 17/. 66/ per doz.

NAME.	Page.	TERMS.	Morgan Bros.' Terms.
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Howlett, Samuel	18	Not given	
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Humpage	1	
Isaacs and Son	21	
Job Goods	16	
Jones, R. I.	22	
Kent, G.	11	Nett	Nett.
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Mathey-Caylus	32	1 2
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Morton, H. A.	29	Clothes, 48, 42/- 48/-
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Nye, S.	24, 28	Nett cash	
Page and Tibbs	42		Nett to a/c.
Partridge, S. W.	44	
Paton and Charles	64	
Parrish, E.	51	
Pearce	49	
Pears, A. and F.	50	
Pinaud and Meyer	38	
Perfume Lamp	52	
Phillips, C.	51	
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Pickering, J.	45	
Price's Candle Company	13	
Reliance Assurance Co.	59	
Richardson and Co.	12, 50	
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